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# The Baptist Record

"THY KINGDOM COME"

OLD SERIES, VOL. XXXIX.

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, MAY 24, 1917

NEW SERIES, VOL. XIX, NO. 21

The weather was perfect for the convention in New Orleans "for which the Lord be thanked."

Home Board Evangelist J. W. Hickerson and Pastor H. C. Roberts, of Bay St. Louis, closed a good meeting with nearly twenty additions.

Valence street church in New Orleans had just closed a good meeting before the convention, being assisted by Evangelist P. G. Elsom.

W. I. Allen asks that his meeting in Second church, Columbus, be remembered in prayer. R. A. Kimbrough and Singer R. L. Cooper begin with him June 10.

There was no happier man at the convention than Editor R. H. Pitt, of the Religious Herald and his brethren were happy to see him. They are hoping he won't stay away so long next time.

Missionary J. G. Chastain has completed his enlistment campaign in Oklahoma, and has begun a similar work in Lincoln County Association, to be followed by a tour of Jones County Association.

The names of several Mississippians appeared on the list of committees: Dr. B. G. Lowrey, Revs. J. B. Leavell, Martin Ball, Webb Brame, J. L. Johnson, I. N. Ellis, W. H. Patton, T. J. Miley, J. A. Ousley and Dr. W. A. Borum.

In one of the largest business houses in New Orleans an elderly gentleman told us that this was "the nicest convention that had ever been" to their city. We are glad that all the brethren were of good report among those without.

If anybody had any fears about Dr. J. B. Gambrell's ability to preside over the convention, they were quickly dispelled, for his good common sense kept everything moving in the right direction without confusion. True, the brethren wished to honor him for his long and efficient services in other lines, by putting him in this office, but he knew what to do with it and honored the office.

The International Sunday School Association asks that Sunday, July first, be made "Patriotic Sunday" with these objects: To express gratitude to God for our nation; to arouse feelings of loyalty and devotion to the nation; to enlist all Sunday School members in some form of patriotic service; to enroll as members of the Red Cross Society the officers, teachers and as many others in the Sunday School who wish to join; to make an offering toward the Red Cross Society, or other war relief agencies, or the Army Y. M. C. A. work. You may arrange such a program as you may think suitable.

President Gambrell and the convention showed handsome self-control by standing by the constitution even when it contravened their ideas and prevented the accomplishment of their purpose. The constitution says that an amendment to that instrument can be made only by a two-thirds vote of the messengers at the annual convention. It was evident that a majority of those present wished the change made, but the president decided it could not be done when proposed because there were not two-thirds present, and the house upheld his decision, although they wished it otherwise. This will inspire confidence in democracy because it did not run wild and disregard the constitution.

## MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE ANNOUNCEMENT.

### Program.

Friday, May 25—Freshman Oratorical Contest. Saturday, May 26—Sophomore Oratorical Contest.

Sunday, May 27—Annual Sermon by Dr. Tyree. Monday, May 28—Junior Oratorical Contest. Monday, May 28, p. m.—Band Concert.

Tuesday, May 29—Graduating Exercises and Annual Address by Judge Sydney Smith.

Tuesday, May 29, p. m.—Reunion Class 1897 and Alumni Meeting.

Tuesday night, May 29—Alumni Banquet.

Jesus said, "If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight." This seems to concede the necessity of fighting for the preservation of civil government, and the establishment of authority and righteousness. Certainly no government can exist except by the ability to maintain itself with force if necessary. The Bible does not prohibit war, but recognizes that it may become necessary. The kingdom of God and the kingdoms of this world are wholly different. What is right in the methods of civil government would be entirely wrong in the spiritual kingdom. Here no physical force can be used. The weapons of our warfare are not carnal but spiritual, for the pulling down of the strongholds of sin.

We take it that very few messengers or other constituent members of the convention would oppose the admission of women as messengers to the convention. They are members of the churches, of the district associations, and of the state conventions, and naturally would be admitted to the Southern Baptist Convention with the privilege of seats and of voting. But the reason objection was made was the knowledge that back of this proposition is the belief that it was the design of those urging the change of constitution to commit the convention to public speaking by the women. It would be well for the convention to admit women as messengers and at the same time pronounce against their speaking in the meeting.

One of the best "side dishes" at the convention to some people is the fraternizing of the Baptist newspaper men. The more we see of them, the better we like them. The discussions on the program and the informal conferences were most helpful, especially to one like the writer who has much to learn. There was an afternoon program on Tuesday and a banquet at night at which practical and stimulating addresses were made and business was transacted. All missed the counsel and inspiration of Dr. E. E. Folk. Dr. A. R. Bond was elected to succeed him as secretary.

R. J. Shelton was ordained to the ministry by First church, Columbus, May 2nd. The presbytery consisted of Pastor Viperman, Elders Caswell, of West Point; T. J. Sevanzey and W. I. Allen. The deacons also participated. Brother Caswell preached the sermon and Pastor Viperman delivered the charge and led in the ordaining prayer.

The convention was pained by the announcement by Missionary Crane, of Oklahoma, that he had lost Raymond Redcorn, one of his deacons, who came to New Orleans with him.

G. C. Thames, Monticello, is to help in a number of meetings as evangelistic singer.

Mississippi College battery was mustered in with more than 140 men. It is open to others of the right kind.

The sale of intoxicating liquor to any one belonging to the army draws a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

It was announced at the convention that an Osage Indian had been lost in New Orleans. It was afterward learned that he was not pleased with the city and had returned home.

Contributions for relief work in Belgium are no longer solicited because Congress has made an appropriation to Belgium. Help is still asked for Armenia, Syria, Poland and the Balkan States.

The Yale alumni, with ex-President Taft leading, are making an effort to have "dry toasts" at the class reunions this year in order to set the example of soberness and to conserve the grain supply.

The list of casualties in the British army in France includes the name of Captain Thos. Nelson, head of the great publishing house of Thos. Nelson & Sons. He was killed by shell fire while with one of the "tanks."

One distinguished brother from Oklahoma, being asked to conduct the devotional exercise, took almost the entire fifteen minutes in making a talk and then asked another brother to please "lead in a short word of prayer."

The annual report of the Sumner church shows that 26 were baptized, 24 received by letter, a total of \$8,026.57 given to all objects, of which the W. M. U. gave \$287.50. Missions received \$1,555.50; orphanage, \$315; hospital, \$511.05.

The next convention goes to Hot Springs, with Dr. Geistweit, of the Third church, St. Louis, to preach the sermon. Dr. Geistweit is recently from the Northern Baptist Convention, and comes to a church which has always co-operated with the Southern Convention.

The newly authorized executive committee for the Southern Baptist Convention will consist of M. H. Wolfe, of Texas; Livingston Johnson, of North Carolina; Geo. E. Hays, of Kentucky; J. S. Stalcup, of Oklahoma; Z. T. Cody, of South Carolina; E. C. Dargan, of Georgia, and S. M. Brown, of Missouri.

We have received an article on an interesting subject from somebody not signing his name. It may be a very interesting article, but we do not publish anything unless we know the name of the writer, and of course do not have time to read it. The name need not be published with the article, but we must know who the writer is.

The question was asked if the editors and reporters of our Southern Baptist papers should put their note books in their pockets and go home to report nothing of the work of the convention or the work of the boards, what would happen? The convention would be practically cut of business, for the point of contact would be destroyed.



## SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

BY REV. MARTIN BALL

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 16-21, 1917

New Orleans is one of the oldest and best shipping ports in the South. It is the receptacle for the great Mississippi valley. Thousands of bales of cotton and large quantities of other produce are landed here every year.

At this time great throngs of attendants upon the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention are gathering from every Southern State. The lobby of the Grunewald Hotel is crowded with messengers and visitors, mingling among each other expressing greetings and good fellowship. Everybody seems happy.

Great throngs are gathering at the Atheneum. A song service was conducted by Gospel Singer E. L. Wolslagel. The great audience sang with much enthusiasm and apparent delight "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The joy of pure loyalty to native land burst from every heart.

Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia, announced the opening of the sixty-second session of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Dr. A. U. Boone, of Tennessee, was asked to conduct the devotions. He called for Biblical quotations, giving promises and assurance of truth. The response was cheerful and full. An unctious prayer was offered by Dr. Boone.

A motion was made to go at once into the organization of the convention. The members of the convention were in feverish interest as to who would be president. Dr. L. E. Barton of Arkansas, nominated J. T. Henderson, of Tennessee; A. W. Bealer, of Georgia, nominated W. W. Landrum, of Kentucky; J. W. Porter, of Kentucky, nominated J. B. Gambrell, of Texas; Austin Crouch, of Tennessee, nominated S. P. Brooks, of Texas; Graham Forrester, of Georgia, nominated John E. White, of South Carolina. Dr. Mell, of Georgia, was also nominated. When the ballot was had, Dr. Gambrell lacked 20 votes receiving a majority over all the other nominees. After considerable discussion, and some conflicting motions, Dr. Mell moved that the convention elect Dr. J. B. Gambrell president, so this was done unanimously. Ex-presidents of the convention were requested to conduct Dr. Gambrell to the chair. He made a few interesting remarks on taking the gavel.

Drs. Mell, Henderson, Brooks and Landrum were elected vice-presidents. W. P. Harvey, of Kentucky, was chosen auditor and Geo. W. Norton, treasurer of the convention.

Hanging on the walls about the great auditorium are great streamers with statistics and mottoes. The totals of the year's work of the Foreign Mission Board. Amount received for the current fund, \$560,767.52; debt, \$190,580.05; Judson Centennial, \$212,829.96. Grand total, all funds, \$961,970.48.

Mississippi gave for the current fund \$23,079.93; for the debt, \$4,557.71; Judson Centennial, \$13,482.74.

Home mission receipts, \$474,702.72. Mississippi gave for current funds, \$21,000.

"Jesus calls us o'er the tumult."

"The Romance of Missions in Nigeria," is the new mission study book on our work in Africa.

"The pastor is the key, which in 18,000 of our churches gets a chance only one day in the month to unlock great latent resources."

"Not union by constraint from without, but unity of Spirit from within, pleases."

Brethren Reynolds, Wolslagel, John Scholfield and W. P. Martin, of Virginia, sang a beautiful song, "A Watchman in the Night."

All Mississippians will appreciate the fact that one of her sons was chosen president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

The first words he uttered when taking the chair were, "I never expected to come to this. I feel like the boy who was asked if he could read Greek, and who answered, 'I don't know—I never tried!' So I don't know whether I can get away with this office or not. I appreciate this great honor you have bestowed upon me. Let us get down to business."

Former Governor W. W. Heard delivered the address of welcome. When he was the active governor, he welcomed this convention.

Governor Heard told of the wonderful resources of Louisiana, its rich, alluvial lands, great timber forests, sulphur mines, salt deposits, oil fields, natural gases and her crops of rice, sugar cane, cotton and oranges.

"We welcome you to a city whose sunny berth in the elbow of the Father of Waters gives it a strategic position in the world of commerce," he said. "A city that can boast of the most modern system of water purification, the largest sugar refinery, the largest oyster market, and the largest floating steel dry dock in the world; the largest cotton, sugar and rice markets in the Union, the largest immigration station in the South, and one of the finest electric car systems to be found anywhere; a city that is proud of its publicly-owned wharves, cotton warehouses, grain elevators and belt railroad."

He asserted that while the Baptists of New Orleans were numerically weak that if measured by true Christian spirit they would not be found wanting.

Governor Heard gave a splendid history of the denomination. This will be given in another issue of this paper.

"In concluding this historical reference, which is of necessity brief, it can be truthfully said that the Baptists have never, as a church, indulged in persecuting other Christians. They grant to others that which they

claim for themselves—liberty of conscience and individual responsibility.

"When the fight for religious liberty began the Baptists were despised," says Dr. Masters in 'Baptist Mission of the South.' 'When it was in progress their consistency and their willingness to suffer for conscience sake drew many new members to their ranks. Not a few of their persecutors became converts themselves and endured persecution. They grew with rapidity and from that day to this have been the most numerous in the South. Their growth had its cause not in the favor and plaudits of men, but in persecution endured and in a faithful spirit which despised the shame if only that they might please Jesus.'

"Baptists of today, honored and wealthy, popular and strong in the goods which the world seeks, are in danger of forgetting from whence they came. Either we must respond to the challenge of the spiritual heroism of those pioneer Baptists who led in the conflict which brought to America the immeasurable blessing of religious liberty or prove unworthy of the success which God has given us.

"If we are to bless the coming generation with the same extent of service with which our sires, by their faithfulness, blessed ours, we shall do well to apply to ourselves and to our children the moral tonic of a study and understanding of what these sires were and what they did. In their tutelage we, in this day of amicable acquiescence, cannot but learn that it is better to please God than to be pleasers of men."

Dr. Blake expressed the gladness of the convention at assembling in New Orleans. "We are glad to be in this city which has lived under four flags, and we are glad to know she is under the Stars and Stripes," said he. "After 'Old Hickory' won the battle of New Orleans, this city became the gateway to the great Southwest and through her gates passed a great stream of our forefathers to the State of Texas."

Dr. Blake urged co-operation in the convention, a dropping of all differences and a "pulling together." Said he: "My prayer is that we shall hang tenaciously to the old gospel, hold to the old truth by living the life. We appreciate the welcome given us by New Orleans and hope our meeting here will be a blessing to us and the city in which we are meeting."

A decided sensation was created late in the afternoon, when J. F. Brownlow, a banker and layman from Columbia, Tenn., declared that high legal authority he had consulted had held that the convention, together with its various boards, which handle millions of dollars annually, were operating illegally, and that under the laws the convention had no legal jurisdiction over its affiliated board.

Mr. Brownlow's assertions were made during discussion of a motion to adopt the report of the committee on consolidation of the Home and Foreign Mission Boards, and the Sunday School Board of the denomination, a proposition which has been the subject of considerable controversy in the conventions for several years past. The Columbia dele-



gate's statement of the case aroused the delegates to a high pitch of interest and appeared to create a profound impression.

The committee on consolidation of the boards made a report through the chairman, M. H. Wolfe, of Texas. The report of the committee which had been published in the denominational papers, had been revised and a compromise had been reached, and it recommended that the boards remain as they are, and that an executive committee of seven members be elected each year to have charge of the affairs of the convention in the interim of its meetings on necessary matters.

It was suggested in the report that no officer or any member of any of the boards of the convention should be eligible to membership on the executive committee. The executive body, as suggested, would have the power to change both the time and meetings of the convention in case of an emergency that would make such a change necessary. The executive body, it was recommended, should have no duties except as other things might be specifically committed to it by the convention at its annual meetings. The convention was about to adopt the report when Mr. Brownlow took the floor. His speech soon drifted into a channel that fairly took the delegates off their feet.

He declared that he had consulted eminent corporation lawyers regarding the status of the convention and its three boards, and had been advised that they were being operated illegally, according to the laws of the various states, in that the Southern Baptist Convention, a corporation incorporated under an act of the Georgia Legislature of 1845, was actually directing the affairs and electing officers of its three boards, themselves each a separate corporation. The three boards were incorporated, as shown by charters introduced by Mr. Brownlow, separately under the law of different states—the Foreign Mission Board in Virginia, the Home Board in Georgia, and the Sunday School Board in Tennessee.

Mr. Brownlow declared that although he had fixed ideas regarding the manner in which the work of the Southern Baptists was conducted, he did not oppose the three boards as they exist, but that he wished to make plain the fact that, according to the advice of corporation lawyers, the affairs of the three boards were being operated illegally by the Southern Baptist Convention.

He recommended the dismantling of the three boards as separate corporations, and that the Southern Baptist Convention turn back to its original charter, take in the three boards merely as separate departments of the convention, take proper steps to transfer the entire property of all the boards to the convention and appoint a board of directors of the convention to take charge of its affairs.

Brother Brownlow offered a substitute resolution. Both of the resolutions were referred to the old committee with five additions appointed by the president: Wm. Ellyson of Virginia; A. J. Barton, of Texas; E. P. Aldridge, of Texas; Frank Willes Barnett, of Alabama, and John E. White, of

South Carolina. This committee to report at an early hour.

Reports were made from the Foreign and Home Mission Boards and Sunday School Board.

Home Mission Board reported as follows:

Nearly half a million dollars—\$476,075, to be exact—was raised last year by the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, according to its report.

Churches in the South contributed \$362,613. From the department of evangelism, \$34,100 was secured. The church extension department raised \$58,691. In cash and contributions this department raised \$156,000.

A debt of \$72,000 was reduced to \$36,838 by reason of the smallest administrative expenses in the board's history.

The board's work added 60,202 new members to the church, and had 1,710 volunteers for ministry and mission work.

In the enlistment department work was done in six states where 266 institutes were held. Eighty churches were grouped into 76 pastoral fields, and 22 churches were led to increase the number of preaching services. Sixty-four pastorless fields were served. The sum raised in this department was \$58,524.

In the mountain regions two new schools were opened. The cost for conducting the schools in which over 5,000 pupils are being taught was \$133,000, of which all but \$38,000 was given by the mountaineers. These schools have graduated 149 students, of whom 114 have gone to college.

As a result of the work done by the schools not a single vote has been cast against prohibition in a single township in which these schools are located.

The board maintains seven missionary workers among the Indians and four churches for the blanket tribes and also is rendering service in twelve government schools. Among the five civilized tribes the board co-operates with the Oklahoma State Board in maintaining ten missionaries and a superintendent who have baptized during the year 186 converts and raised for all purposes \$8,720.

Thirty-eight missionaries and three evangelists have been at work among the Negroes. From them 4,848 additions have been reported to the churches, 2,627 by baptism.

During the year 35 missionaries have been engaged in working among foreigners.

Baptist churches in the South which have been aided by the church extension department of the Home Mission Board to erect their own houses of worship, contributed \$135,887 last year to church work outside their local expenses, including \$47,406 to home and foreign missions. In the report of the Home Mission Board, there are 521 of such churches which have built their homes since the department was organized six years ago.

The average contributions of these churches, except in Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia were from 110 to 200 per cent greater than the general average in the respective states. If all the homeless churches had been raised to this plane of giving the denomination would have re-

ceived from them \$366,331. The report says Southern Baptists each year are losing millions of dollars because the homeless churches had been raised to this plane of giving the denomination would have received from them \$366,331. The report says Southern Baptists each year are losing millions of dollars because the homeless churches are not enlisted and made contributory.

The Foreign Mission Board reports 6,473 baptisms in the foreign mission fields. It maintains 458 churches, with a total membership of 147,161. There are 668 Sunday Schools with an enrollment of 31,575 scholars.

Last year the number of self-supporting churches increased from 95 to 115. Eighty-two new stations were opened and 57 new Sunday Schools were organized. Twenty-one new schools were opened with 500 students. The medical missionaries treated 29,368 more patients than the year before.

Mission work abroad is being done by 307 missionaries and 809 native workers, 17 medical missionaries, six trained nurses, 12 native physicians and 24 native nurses. The board has 18 hospitals, in which 4,234 patients were treated.

Marked advance has been made in Brazil, where money from the Judson Centennial fund enabled the board to erect a building for a college and seminary at Rio de Janeiro, at a cost of \$45,000 and to purchase 7 1/2 acres for a college and seminary at Pernambuco, at a cost of \$12,000. In Northern Brazil there are 41 churches owning their buildings and in Southern Brazil 25.

More than 100,000 copies of the Bible and the New Testament were distributed among the soldiers in the Italian army. Two missionaries in Japan have sold enough Bibles within the last five years to make a stack 75,000 feet high.

The afternoon session was opened by J. B. Tidwell, of Texas, leading the devotions. The convention sang "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder." Several passages of Scripture were read, but speaking especially on John 17.

J. F. Love, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, called attention to a typographical error in the report which had reversed the figures in money spent. The correct figures showed 90.7 per cent of the money received by the board actually to have reached the foreign fields while but 9.3 per cent was used in expenses in this country. A saving in expenses during the year of \$9,939.94 was shown.

The convention sermon was preached by C. M. Duke, of Florida.

The proposal to establish a missionary training school in New Orleans has been of the live questions before the Southern Baptist Convention several years. The introduction of the report of the investigating committee appointed last year was received with applause when read to the convention Wednesday afternoon. It advocated the establishment of the school.

Brethren J. T. Christian, G. H. Crutcher and M. E. Dodd were named by this House

(Continued on page 5)



# The Baptist Record

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## EDITORIAL.

### THE CONVENTION.

The story of the meeting is told in The Record by Rev. Martin Ball in a way that all will read with interest and profit. The purpose of this article is to note some of the salient features of the meeting.

#### Size and Accommodation.

It was as always, a "great convention." The attendance was something over 1,600, a slight decrease from last year, due to the unsettled conditions produced by the war. The meeting place held the people apparently without an overflow, except at the preaching hour Sunday. It was not a good place to hear in when you were in the galleries, as a good many were near the rear of the room. Some of the speakers didn't seem to realize this and did not open their mouths and lift up their heads, but talked down to those closest by. This was very provoking to those who had paid a good price for a railroad ticket and were spending largely at the hotels that they might attend the convention and hear what was said. The hotel accommodations seemed to be ample and satisfactory. The place of meeting, the Athenaeum, is the auditorium of the "Young Men's Hebrew Association." The book displays were in the basement and the book men seemed well pleased with their location. The meeting place and the hotels were far apart, but many enjoyed the walk, and most found the street cars serviceable. The ladies met in the Methodist church less than a block away and the various "side shows," such as evangelistic conferences, mission study classes, trustees' meetings and publishers' association met at other convenient places.

#### The Program.

The program committee is a hard worked body, staying constantly on the job, for the order of business had to go to the shop almost as often as a Ford car. The work was well laid out, but the lines had to be reformed after many a battle, and to accommodate worthy and some irrelevant subjects. Of course the three boards—Foreign, Home and Sunday School—had the main positions along with the Seminary, but almost anything that came along was given a chance. The convention, however, had the good

sense to dispose of same speedily and other aspirants for conspicuous position on the stage were sometimes sat down upon good and hard. For example, one brother, who is always "agin' the government," undertook to speak against the resolution expressing loyal support of President Wilson, was disposed of by the "previous question" route. Later he returned with a seemingly innocent resolution interwoven with Scripture quotations, which the brethren interpreted as an effort to bring up the same question and furnish an opportunity for exploitation of opinions which they didn't approve or wish to hear. This was disposed of by being referred to the committee on "World Crisis." We were not present when this came up, but understand that the said brother got his chance at last and found utterance for opinions which were condemned by nine-tenths at least of those present. But we are a free people. The convention gave no uncertain sound in expressing its support of President Wilson. Those who had sons who had responded to their country's call were asked to stand, and many in the great crowd stood up.

The reports of the boards were optimistic and inspiring. Good speeches on home missions were made by a number of the home missionaries working in Louisiana and by Drs. W. J. McGlothlin and Len G. Broughton. The latter spoke especially of the great field now open to us for evangelism among the soldiers. He has offered his services to the government for work among them. A number of the missionaries from the foreign lands stirred our hearts as did also Secretary Love. The Sunday School Board is laying out larger and stronger plans than ever before and Acting Secretary Van Ness was made corresponding secretary, a place for which he has qualifications pre-eminent. He knows the business from start to finish and knows how to devise and work out great plans.

#### The Aggressive Mood.

The convention showed itself capable of adapting itself to present conditions and undertaking new tasks. One of the most significant steps was the approval of and making provision for the proposed missionary and Bible training school in New Orleans. Sentiment in favor of it and a sense of need of it have matured rapidly in two years' time, until the recommendation of the committee was endorsed most enthusiastically and unanimously. This school makes training available for hundreds of preachers and lay workers, both men and women, who are in real need of it, and furnishes practical experience in a territory that is the most needy mission field in the bounds of the Southern Baptist Convention. May the hand of the Lord guide those who shall be responsible for its establishment and up-building.

#### OTHER WAR PROFITS

As the seriousness of the war situation deepens upon us, there are other benefits that will accrue and become evident from time to time. One of these is already coming into

manifestation as a clearer sense of the necessity for obedience. The reins of authority are tightened in a time like this. Obedience to properly constituted authority is always a necessity to order and progress, but in easy going times of peace many things are overlooked or tolerated, which are ruinous in times when everything is taut. Rough places in the road would hardly be noticed by a slow moving vehicle, but would wreck a car going fifty miles an hour. Freedom and familiarity indulged in conversation in the home would not be permitted by the same parties in the school room.

There can be no question that we have enjoyed an abundance, if not a superfluity of freedom. It has its blessings incalculable, but it has its dangers also. Chief of these dangers is that those long enjoying the blessings of liberty lose the sense of authority that is over all and which is the sole guarantee of liberty. Obedience is the only way to liberty and yet some have thought of it as the antipode of liberty. A case in point will illustrate. It is said that a few days since a young man who had joined the National Guard was ordered out to drill. He was not feeling in the mood for it and so did not respond. For this offense he was taken to the guard house. He was at the proper time escorted to supper and then was ordered to return to the guard house. This enraged him and he violently asserted his right to sleep in his own cot. A little discipline with the least harmful end of a gun necessitated his being taken to the hospital. He was an exaggerated example of this age that has outgrown authority or the necessity of obedience. We are going to learn to get in line, that we do not own the earth nor control any large part of it, not even ourselves. The state and the Lord have both of them the right of eminent domain in us and can commandeer us and ours whenever they see fit. We will all learn what the Roman centurion had learned greatly to his profit that we are men under authority. Only when we have learned that can we say to one, do this, and he will do it. No lesson is more needed by our age than obedience to authority and none will bring us more profit than this. Watch and see us learn it before the war is over.

Another benefit that is coming already to us, is that our religion is going to be a more genuine article than it has in ordinary times. Nothing short of the real thing is going to profit us in these times of stress. Any sort of religion will do for fair weather, but it will require a bullet-proof religion for times like this. The toilet article variety of sermon will not answer for these days of soul upheaval. The trees that are faulty or not deeply rooted will be blown up by the storms through which we are passing. The flimsy and fizzy songs that have tickled the ears of the light-minded will not pass muster in these deeply serious moments. Above all the praying that was perfunctorily performed, either in public or private, will not avail for hearts that are deeply torn. And the religion that satisfied itself with going to church in good weather will give place to the

(Continued on page 9)



Thursday, May 24, 1917.

## THE BAPTIST RECORD

5

## SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 3)

ton conference as a committee to present this request to the three organizations named.

In response to this request the Home Board at its annual meeting in July, 1915, appointed Brethren B. D. Gray, C. C. Pugh and M. E. Dodd as its committeemen; the Mississippi convention appointed Brethren J. T. Christian, P. I. Lipsey and J. B. Lawrence; the Louisiana convention appointed Brethren G. H. Crutcher, R. P. Mahon and P. C. Flowers.

The Louisiana Baptist convention of 1916 took further cognizance of the movement by the appointment of trustees as provided for in the resolutions herewith submitted. The executive board of the Louisiana Baptist Convention has appropriated the \$1,000 asked of them. The Mississippi Convention has also taken further notice of the movement.

The need of such an institution has been in the minds and hearts of many brethren at various times. As far back as 1849, Dr. Basil Manly, Sr., wrote to his son Basil, as follows:

## College Idea Broached.

"What do you think of a great Baptist college for the Southwest to be situated in New Orleans? The idea seems to me very rational, feasible, eligible. That is, and is to be, the place of chief commercial importance through the whole region drained by the Mississippi, extending from the Chattahoochee to the Rio Grande, and from Missouri to the Gulf. You know my views about dispensing with the dormitory system. New Orleans favors that, and would give immediate patronage by its great population and wealth to an institution begun under favorable auspices; thus setting the thing on its legs at once. The tendency to centralization is uncontrollable; we may not resist it; let us rather avail ourselves of it. A college vacation may well cover the whole period in which it might be desirable for students to be absent from New Orleans; thus removing the objection any might feel on the score of health. As to vice or extravagance or unnecessary expensiveness, it is manifest that difficulties on these points are to be met and obviated in some other way than by mere location. The man who thinks to remedy the evil of a college, in either of these respects, by seclusion and remoteness merely, miscalculates egregiously.

"When we have once gotten our great college established there, endowed, officed and in full motion, we will then place by its side a first rate theological institution, for profound acquirements in that line. This must be on its own separate basis and governed by a different set of trustees. If a theological chair or department be engrafted on a literary institution, it will be held and treated as incidental and secondary; will gradually decline in its power to awaken interest and attention, and presently be lost sight of. If the officers intended for such theological department, for New Orleans in February, 1916, the following resolutions were adopted:

That a Baptist missionary training school should be established in the city of New Or-

leans, which should have for its primary purpose the object of missionary propaganda.

That such institution should have the English Bible as the heart of its curriculum, with missionary training courses, personal workers' courses, pastoral training courses, Sunday School training, and gospel music courses, grouped around that center, for pastors, missionaries, Christian laymen and women who desire to better fit themselves for service.

That there should be courses of study in French, Italian, Spanish and such other languages in which it is found necessary to do mission work in all the coast country of the South.

That this institution should be correlated in some satisfactory way with all our existing theological seminaries.

So students who desire to pursue advanced theological studies in the seminaries may receive credit for work done here.

And so seminary students planning to go as foreign missionaries may find in this school a spiritual clinic which will further fit for work abroad.

And so as to procure the most fraternal relationships between the management and faculties.

That this school should in the strictest possible manner require a certain amount of active Christian service of each student each day, and credit be given for the same toward the completion of the school's courses of study.

That for the beginning, the session of the school should be held in the Coliseum Place Baptist church house, which has been tendered by the congregation, the school only paying the necessary fuel expenses, janitor hire, etc.

That in order to start this work at the earliest possible date we request the Home Mission Board, the state missions boards of Louisiana and Mississippi to appropriate each \$1,000 for the employment of a man to head the projection of this enterprise as president.

That the New Orleans pastors be requested to render such services as teachers under the direction of the president as would be needful and possible and without charge to the school.

That we request the services of such French, Spanish and Italian missionaries who are located in New Orleans, as would be necessary as teachers in their respective languages.

That we request the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention to provide a teacher to cover the whole teacher training course of the Sunday School Board.

That a committee be appointed to present a memorial to the Southern Baptist Convention, asking that body to look favorably and sympathetically upon this enterprise, which we believe is fraught with such tremendous missionary possibilities.

That New Orleans Baptists be requested to raise during five years not less than \$20,000 toward providing and equipping a building or buildings for this school.

That Brothers Dodd, Christian and Crutcher be authorized to present the matter

to the Southern Baptist Convention, the Home Board, Foreign Mission Board, the Sunday School Board and the various state boards represented, and further carry out the provisions of this report.

That the Louisiana Baptist State Convention be requested to appoint six trustees, three of whom shall reside in New Orleans and the Mississippi State Baptist Convention be requested to appoint three trustees, and such other state bodies as elect to cooperate in this movement be requested to appoint three trustees each, who will constitute a board of trustees for this institution.

There are in the city of New Orleans at the present time 387,000 people who hail from all the nations of the earth. There are 130,000 native whites, 37,000 are real foreigners, 60,000 are French speaking, 25,000 are Italian speaking, 30,000 are Spanish speaking, and 15,000 speak other tongues. There are 90,000 Negroes. There are 29,750 Baptists and Protestants among the 307,000 white population, 277,250 need the work of the missionary.

## Thursday—Morning Session.

Robert H. Coleman led the music, singing "Throw Out the Life Line."

C. M. Thompson, of Kentucky, led the devotions. He read Matt. 18:19-20, John 13:13-14, and John 15:7. The leader requested that prayer should be offered for, first, those who stayed at home, J. J. Cloar, of Mississippi, leading; second, pray for our boards, led by A. L. Crawley; third, pray for this city, led by Austin Crouch. The convention quartet sang "Fight to Win."

The report of the Home Board was very gratifying. The report says:

We are happy in being able to present a splendid report, although we have labored under many difficulties. In order not to interfere with the effort to raise the \$180,000 debt of the Foreign Mission Board we made no appeal whatever for the regular work of our board for months. Then the serious illness of the corresponding secretary interfered with this phase of the work for two months and made it impossible to make the best use of the convention period in the fall, though he did attend half a dozen of more conventions.

The anxiety and unsettled condition of affairs incident to the great world war has had much effect. An unusual number of intra-state financial campaigns has presented a serious situation. The continued and rapidly spreading ravages of the boll weevil and destructive floods in large portions of our territory, along with many other untoward conditions, filled us with constant anxiety and threatened to bring us at the year's close with a considerable debt on our current work. So we entered our spring campaign with receipts about the same as for the previous year, with campaigns for other objects on in a number of the states and with the secretary burdened with the special direction of the evangelistic force incident to Dr. Bruner's resignation as superintendent of that department.

But, notwithstanding all this, we are able to report that we closed the year with all current expenses paid, and our old debt of



\$72,308 reduced by \$34,123, leaving us a debt of \$38,185. Under all the circumstances we think we have reason for devout thankfulness and genuine encouragement. In this we have had hearty co-operation of the State papers, our State members, many of our associational representatives, and our noble women. Indeed, at the close it was evident from the hearty response to our appeals that the churches made noble response.

The report speaks of the good work going on with the mountain mission schools. There is a noble band of Christian teachers lifting the youth of that country higher than their highest hills.

From Cuba and Panama come most encouraging reports. The Panama Canal is of far greater significance than the wildest dreamer conceived before its completion.

The board has had in its employment 1,228 white and 38 Negro missionaries. We have 36 mountain schools, with 5,704 pupils; 117 of these are ministerial students. The workers have held 345 evangelistic meetings. In these meetings there were 37,724 baptisms; 22,478 were received by letter; 431 houses of worship have been built and improved; 563 Sunday Schools organized. The grand total received for all work was \$588,904.55.

#### Thursday—Afternoon Session.

The convention sang "Shall We Gather at the River?" and "I Need Thee Every Hour." E. L. Wolslagel led the music.

W. S. Wiley, of Oklahoma, led the devotions, reading Luke 10:17-18. Prayer was offered by W. W. Chancellor.

Robert Coleman, of Texas, offered a resolution providing for a change in the constitution that would enable churches to send women to the convention on the same status with men.

The resolutions were referred to a committee for reporting next year, after a ruling by President Gambrell that a two-thirds vote of the entire enrollment of delegates would be required to make a change in the constitution.

These resolutions would change Article 3 of the constitution, and make it possible that women could be appointed or elected delegates to the convention. Resolutions of a similar nature have been presented before.

Dr. J. W. Porter, of Kentucky, moved that as the time for discussion of the matter was insufficient, the resolutions be tabled. His motion was defeated 328 to 248. The resolutions at this juncture seemed in a fair way to be adopted, when a delegate from Georgia declared it required a two-thirds vote of the delegates to the convention to change an article in the constitution. Then began the debate.

Many of the association leaders declared the reading of the constitution to be a matter of interpretation, so far as the delegates are concerned, and claimed the constitution, as interpreted by them, did not mean that a two-thirds vote of the entire delegate enrollment was required to make a constitutional change, but that it means a two-thirds vote of the members present at a session would be required. President Gambrell, however, ruled to the contrary. Then the question arose

as to whether it were right to appeal from the decision of the president. President Gambrell agreed it was, and a vote was taken. He was sustained by a vote of 473 to 386.

Dr. Lansing Burrows, of Georgia, was re-elected statistical secretary. He has served in this capacity for many years.

The report of the enlarged committee appointed Wednesday night to give further consideration to the report of the committee on consolidation of the three boards of the convention was made the first order of business Thursday morning, and was disposed of in rapid fashion.

#### Investigating Committee.

M. H. Wolfe, chairman of the committee, read the report which the committee adopted at a meeting early Thursday. It was a ratification of the motion made by J. F. Brownlow, of Columbia, Tenn., Wednesday, which called for the appointment of an executive committee of seven to be appointed to make full investigation of the three boards, including their legal status, especially in their connection with the convention, and to make a full report at the next convention.

No debate was offered on the subject, but Mr. Wolfe offered an explanation of the legal status of the boards and of that part of the report giving the executive committee the power to employ counsel to make the legal investigation, if necessary. "It is customary for all corporations to make an investigation into the legal status of their business," said he. "There is nothing alarming in Mr. Brownlow's recommendations and suggestions for an investigation into the legal status of our boards, and I don't want any one to leave the hall thinking this phase of the situation is serious."

Mr. Wolfe called upon Frank Willis Barnett, of Birmingham, publisher of the Alabama Baptist and also associate editor and general manager of the Birmingham Age-Herald, and a lawyer as well, to explain the legal questions which had been raised.

"The condition which has been discovered to exist can be easily cured," said Mr. Barnett. "Mr. Brownlow's point has been well taken and it is right we should take steps to correct anything which may not be exactly legal. When Mr. Brownlow finished, I did not know whether to send for an ambulance or a hearse, but after further consideration we agreed that, while what he has called to our attention probably is true, there is nothing which may prevent it from being corrected. The Baptists are like a cat which has nine lives, and like a religious publication, which always continues publication, no matter what financial disaster may overtake it."

President Gambrell then put the motion, which carried by unanimous vote. This means the executive committee will make an investigation of all the many questions raised and report for definite action at the convention next year. As the motion was carried, Dr. Gambrell remarked, "We have now passed the submarine bar!" It brought a roar of hearty laughter. This question has been raised at conventions for the last four

years, and the action Thursday morning was the first of definite import ever taken.

Dr. T. B. Ray, of the Foreign Mission Board, introduced a number of returned foreign missionaries, who made short talks. In introducing them he commented on the fact that one-fourth of the Baptist churches in the foreign fields were self-supporting; that last year the board contributed \$529,000 and these foreign churches \$132,000 to their expense of operation. "Last year six of our missionaries died and twelve resigned," said he. "We sent out 12 missionaries to these fields, leaving a net loss of six. Reinforcements of our forces is absolutely necessary."

Dr. J. E. Davis, recently returned from Mexico, was the first missionary introduced. "When we read the new constitution of Mexico for the first time we were disappointed," said he, "but when we remembered that other nations in times past had adopted constitutions unfavorable to the gospel and which have since been overcome, our hopes were renewed. There has been some improvement already and I read a newspaper note a day or two ago where one of the missionaries had been granted a permit to preach, though not as a pastor."

"Reports which come to us from the fields in Southern Mexico give us great hope. The workers have not always been privileged to be on the work all of the time, but even with this they have met with great success."

"Many people think the need of the day is armed intervention by the United States in Mexico. I am not here to discuss politics. What Mexico needs is an army of missionaries to carry the spirit of life, uplift and education to her people, rather than armed intervention to bring them out of the darkness into which they have been plunged for four hundred years."

"What Mexico needs is the open Bible. I know of one instance in which a man attempted to sell a Bible to a Mexican woman, and she knew not what it was even after he told her it was the Bible. The Roman Catholics tell us that people in Mexico are not prevented from reading the Bible, but I know as a fact that except for the priests and a few of the higher families, the reading of the Bible is absolutely prohibited."

Dr. J. G. Chastain, also of Mexico, followed Dr. Davis. Said he "People have been asking us why we have not returned to Mexico. After the adoption of the new constitution there it looked as if the door to Mexico not only was blocked, but we were going to lose our property as well. But now things are looking better and we are going back."

#### Progress in Mexico.

C. L. Neil, also of Mexico, was called on for a two-minute talk. "I can't make a speech in two minutes—it would take an hour to get started on telling of the work in Mexico. Last year we had two-thirds as many baptisms in Southern Mexico as of the entire country in any year previous. There were 201 baptisms last year, and we were just working in the southern part. I am not here of my own free will, as we were driven out of the country. There were nights when my wife and I did not know whether we



Monday morning was never taken.

Foreign Mission of returned for the short talks. In the fact of Baptist churches in supporting; that \$529,000 and 2,000 to their next year six of our resigned," said missionaries to these six. Reinforcedly necessary. returned from onary introduced. institution of Mexico disappointed," remembered that had adopted con- the gospel and come, our hopes as been some in- read a newspaper re one of the mis- ted a permit to stor.

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would see the sun again, but I am glad to say things are looking better."

Dr. H. Allen Tupper, of New York, a member of the Northern Convention, who has made a close study of the Mexican situation, was the next to speak. He brought greetings from the Northern to the Southern Convention. "During the last few years I have visited Mexico fourteen times, and I do not believe that the door of that country was ever more open to the gospel than it is now," said he. "I talked with Carranza and found him to be a believer in the absolute separation of the state and church. He has seen how his country has been held in darkness for hundreds of years. Mexico is each day getting nearer to her Big Brother of the North and before next November I believe everything will be open and free to our missionaries."

E. O. Mills, of Japan, said, "There are 756 Baptists among 12,000,000 people in Japan—think of that! The first Japanese missionary to be educated by us has gone to the tribe of head hunters on the Island of Formosa. The head hunters killed his father, but he is going among them with the word of God."

#### More Money Needed.

J. Franklin Ray, also of Japan, followed with an impassioned appeal to save the Southwestern Academy, established but a few years ago in Japan. He read a letter from C. K. Dozier, in charge of the school telling of conditions there, especially with reference to the increased cost of living, and that unless the board of foreign missions could supply at least \$10,000 to the school this year it would be necessary to close it by next April. The school has 400 pupils.

This produced an amount of discussion. Dr. Ray said the members of the board had spent sleepless nights in an endeavor to relieve the situation, but knew not where to get the money. He said the sum of \$30,000 had been provided for the school out of the Judson fund but the fund had nothing like this amount. Dr. George Truett, of Dallas, made an eloquent plea that immediate step be taken by the convention in an effort to solve the problem.

Some one asked Secretary Love, of the Foreign Mission Board, if the board could give assurance the money would be forthcoming. He replied, "You cannot get along on what you have now; the resources of the board must be increased. Japan missionaries are pushed hard for their salaries and for the money to carry on their work, but they are not the only ones. The situation is a serious one and needs the deep consideration of this convention."

The report was referred to a committee, which will report back to the present convention.

L. A. Smith offered a resolution at the afternoon session providing for the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each state to devise a method by which Baptist ministers may obtain places as chaplains in the army. He said the Baptists should get their proportionate share of the places.

Vice-President J. D. Mell was presiding when this resolution was offered. President Gambrell followed Mr. Smith, saying the

whole proposition of patriotism was so broad he would move for the appointment of a special committee to consider all such resolutions. His motion was carried and the Smith resolution was referred to the committee.

H. F. Vermillion, of Arkansas, read the report of the committee on a sanatorium, which recommended the establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium in Southwest Texas. He made the request that it be submitted to the home mission board with power to act, which carried.

Dr. S. E. Tull, of Temple, Texas, closed the afternoon session with the report of the committee on manual of church organization. He said in the book prepared by the committee the effort had been to offer a book of good suggestions which will prove of profit and be a means of bringing the Baptist churches to a state of practical uniformity and add solidarity to the denomination. The committee was thanked for its work, discharged, and the report ordered printed for distribution.

Dr. Tull called attention to the fact that both the Home and Foreign Mission Boards had to pay heavy interest on borrowed money which could have been avoided had the state boards remitted promptly. He suggested that state boards be required to abide by the apportionments of the convention and remit one-twelfth of their apportionments each month.

#### Missions Need Money.

Urgent appeals for financial help and a broadening of the foreign mission work were made Thursday night by missionaries recently returned from foreign fields. The unanimity of the task of the missionaries, and the difficulties they are forced to contend with were pointed out by the speakers. The addresses preceded the reading of the annual report of the Foreign Mission Board, by the Rev. Dr. George Truett, of Texas.

The Rev. Dr. George Sadler, of Oyo, West Africa, said the missionaries in that country were finding great opposition in Mohammedanism. He said the worshippers of false gods were fast winning the heathens to their side, and that the Christian workers, although waging a great battle, have long known that they needed reinforcements.

The Rev. E. A. Jackson, of Brazil told of the great work being done in that country by Baptist missionaries. He told an interesting story of an old native who had found a fragment of the Bible and who, after reading it, walked hundreds of miles to learn more of Jesus Christ. Dr. Jackson pleaded the necessity of large funds for mission work. During the course of his address, Dr. Harris, of Virginia, interrupted to tell the convention of a sacrifice made by Dr. Jackson for the sake of his work. He desired to call a meeting of native missionaries in Brazil, but knew that he would have to defray the expenses of travel, etc. He sold the furniture and his wedding gifts and the meeting was held.

Dr. R. E. Chambers, of Canton, China, secretary of the China Baptist Publishing Company, delivered an interesting address on the mission work in China. He told of how the Chinese were being taught Christianity

through millions of pieces of literature printed and sent out by his company.

#### Mayor Welcomes Visitors.

After the devotional service, Mayor Behrman appeared before the convention to welcome the Baptists to New Orleans. His address was short, but well received by the convention.

"I am happy and proud for the sake of New Orleans that you have selected this city as a place of meeting," said Mayor Behrman. "I hope your deliberations will be successful and that the hand of God will lead you in your great work. And I sincerely hope that you will leave New Orleans with nothing but pleasant recollections of our fair city. You will always be welcome."

President Gambrell took Mayor Behrman by the hand and said, "I want to show that it is a cardinal doctrine of the Baptists to honor those in authority."

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Love, of Richmond, Va., a member of the Foreign Mission Board, made a lengthy address in an appeal for more generous contributions to the foreign mission fund. He said that taking in consideration the debt of \$180,000 liquidated by the board last year, the new debt of \$40,000 should not be received discouragingly. The board declared Southern Baptists soon will be giving more than a million dollars a year to foreign missions. They reported a saving in expense of more than \$90,000.

The sending out of 35 new missionaries this year was recommended. The need of an appropriation of approximately \$750,000 to carry on the foreign work this year was urged. The board said it hoped the apportionment committee of the convention would see its way clear to raise this amount. It was recommended that each state in the convention be held responsible for the actual payment of the apportionment. The report was submitted by the Rev. George W. Truett, of Texas, in the absence of Chairman O'Kelley.

William Ellison, of Richmond, Va., president of the Foreign Mission Board, and in the service of the board for more than 25 years, was presented to the convention and delivered a short address outlining its work.

Missionary B. N. Crane, to the Osage Indians, made the following announcement:

Missing since Thursday morning, the police have been asked to try and find Raymond Redcorn 30, an Osage Indian, a delegate to the Southern Baptist Convention being held in this city. The missing man is from Pawhuska, Okla., and is said to be one of the wealthiest Indians in the State, and his friends fear that he may have met with foul play. He had been registered at the Grunewald Hotel, but left that hostelry at 9 o'clock in the morning, taking his baggage with him. Redcorn was to join the Rev. B. N. Crane, of Pawhuska, also a delegate to the convention, and a married Indian couple, who are staying at the Mino House, 902 Howard avenue.

When Redcorn did not appear at the Howard avenue address, the Rev. Mr. Crane and his friends became alarmed and notified Superintendent Reynolds Thursday afternoon. A description of the missing man was sent to all police stations. Mr. Crane said Red-



corn had considerable money in his possession and fears that he may have met with foul play after he had checked out of the Grunewald Hotel.

The missing Indian owns large tracts of land in Pawhuska, and is in the automobile business. He is five feet four inches tall, weighs 220 pounds, has short black hair, parted in the center, soft light hat, with wide brim, brown suit and tan shoes.

#### Thursday—Night Session.

The music was led by Jack Scholfield singing several familiar songs, especially "Saved," his own composition, which was called for.

The Foreign Mission Board announced that six foreign missionaries had died during the past year. Forty-six missionaries are now in the home land to get their health recruited. The following are now at this convention:

Rev. and Mrs. Chambers, Canton, China; Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Leonard, Laichow, China; Miss Catherine Bryan, Shanghai, China; J. L. Hart, Rosario, Argentina; L. C. Quarles, Montevideo, Uruguay; Miss Lila McIntosh, Kaifeng, China; Miss Annie Sandling, Yingtak, China; Miss Janie W. Lide, Tengehow, China; George W. Sadler, Oyo, Africa; Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Ray, Shimon-siki, Japan; E. O. Mills, Fukuoka, Japan; C. L. Neal, Toluca, Mexico; J. E. Davis, Leon, Mexico; J. G. Chastain, Durango, Mexico.

Dr. B. H. Dement, of South Carolina, led the devotions, reading John 3:16, Matt. 28:18-19. He offered a fervent prayer, thanking God for all the blessings coming to us.

R. J. Reynolds and his wife sang beautifully "He is Always Near."

Mr. Behrman, the mayor of New Orleans, who was on the platform, was presented to the convention by the president. He was welcomed in a hearty manner.

Several of the returned missionaries were introduced and spoke of the work they are doing.

Dr. Love, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, stated that by the reduction of the number of field secretaries, there had been a saving of \$9,000 plus. With the same breath he stated that more money had been raised for the board than ever in the history of the board. Some wisdom displayed in removing the field secretaries.

#### Friday—Morning Session.

Great crowds assembled at the auditorium, fresh, rested and ready for a great day's work. The convention sang "My Faith Looks Up to Thee."

Dr. E. M. Poteat led the devotions, reading Mark 12:41-44. Several prayers were offered, Dr. Poteat closing.

Mr. W. J. Leppert, manager of the Southern division of the Red Cross, was introduced by the president. The American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief was represented by Russell A. Harty, southwestern section, Houston, Texas. These men, for a few moments, presented their work.

The committee on temperance and social service reported through Dr. A. J. Barton, of Texas. The report cited that the leading states in the temperance ranks are within the territory of the Southern Baptist Convention. It is stated that Southern Baptist

territory has but seven wet states and that they are soon going dry. The report favored national prohibition as a war measure and the abolishing of segregated districts.

Some confusion resulted when Ben Cox, of Tennessee, asked to amend the report by adding a paragraph favoring the single standard of morals for men and women. A suggestion was made that liquor dealers be more heavily taxed was rejected vigorously by Dr. A. J. Barton, who said that the United States should not sell to any one the privilege to do evil for any price. The temperance resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

There will be a full report given of the W. M. U. Convention but we have picked up some statistics which we now give.

Foreign missions, \$211,325.08; home missions, \$120,831.69; Bible fund of Sunday School Board, \$1,500; Margaret fund, \$1,473.96; W. M. U. Training School, \$47,803.18; scholarship fund of training school, \$6,051.49; jubilate offering to foreign missions, \$36,294.34; jubilate offering to home missions, \$8,508.07; foreign mission debt, \$45,800; home mission debt \$512.20; total cash contributions, \$491,111.11; boxes to frontier and mountain schools, \$10,701.59; total cash and box contributions, \$501,812.70; standard of excellence societies, 4,879; total number of missionary societies, 15,840; number of new missionary societies, 2,878; leaflets and pamphlets distributed, 362,633.

The committee on faith and order reported that the European war prevented its making any progress toward a solution of the world problems. The committee was continued.

The committee on the Southwestern Sanitarium for tubercular patients reported in favor of establishing a hospital in the Southwest, but the matter was referred to the Home Mission Board with full power to act.

The apportionment made by the committee on apportionment was read, as follows: \$408,600 for home missions; \$594,000 for foreign missions. For Mississippi the apportionment is: Home missions \$26,000; foreign missions, \$36,000.

The report of the Education Commission presented its report, J. W. Cammack, of Virginia, secretary of the commission, reading the report.

#### Annual Report of the Education Commission.

The report set forth the fact that the year just passed, both in attendance of students and gifts of money, has been the best in the history of the denomination. The commission feels that in the present crisis, the Southern Baptists, representing two and three-quarter millions of people, are under obligation to consider seriously their mission to humanity.

The commission has succeeded by co-operating with the Sunday School Board, in launching "Sunday School Day" in 17,000 Baptist Sunday Schools in the South. This day will be observed on the fourth Sunday in June, 1917, and a special lesson on Christian education has gone into the Sunday School literature for all these schools on that day.

#### College Man's Chances.

Dr. J. L. Kesler, of the faculty of Baylor

University, Waco, Texas, followed with an address on "How Education Fits for Life." He also made a motion on the suggestion of the committee that the convention make the commission a permanent body. Many commended the resolution, which was adopted.

Dr. Kesler gave interesting figures on the percentage of education. He told of the pay of different classes of men. The boy who had left school at the age of 14 to go into day labor was earning \$10.30; the boy who left school at 14 and gone into an apprenticeship was earning \$15.80; the one who went through the high school was earning \$22, and the one who had finished college was drawing \$43. "Take the 100 richest men in America, and you will find the college men's chances for getting into that group to be 277 to one against the boy who leaves school at 14 to become a day laborer," said he.

"One of the saddest facts of our life is that but two per cent of our men go through college, and it is in this two per cent that we find our greatest percentage of successful men. It is the denominational school to which we must look for our regeneration. Out of the 28 presidents of the United States, 20 were college men, and out of this 20, 17 were from denominational colleges. Out of the 26 great literary men of the day, 18 were college men and of these 18 there were 17 from denominational colleges, which shows the denominational schools to be keeping pace with the progress of education."

"It is not office that makes the man—it is the man who makes the office. What we want is bigger men and that is what Christian education is for. It makes no difference whose boy it is. Every boy in the South is ours and it is our duty to give him a Christian education."

Dr. D. M. Ramsey, of Greenville, S. C., introduced a resolution that only two Baptist colleges should be in each state, one for the young men and one for young women, except where there was a co-educational institution, when there should be but one. He asserted the colleges should be standardized and called attention to the fact that but seven colleges of the South were regarded as first class. He said the standardization must be intelligent, logical and sympathetic.

Dr. E. M. Poteat, formerly of Louisville, but now of Greenville, S. C., followed with one of the most inspiring addresses of the day. "We are looking all around for leaders," said he. "What are we up against? We have grown up complications in our world situation faster than we have grown men to meet them. We have got to grow competence. We are witnessing the inadequacy of scientific education. You are today witnessing the collapse of scientific civilization, and the only way to redeem it is through Christian education."

The report maintained there is a fundamental difference between the denominational school and all other schools. The denominational school alone can maintain the courses of a standard college and at the same time teach the Bible and give emphasis to the spiritual life of the students.

The commission believed that since the only form of organized Christianity, which now exists, is that of the denominational



type, the Christian ideals may be permanently maintained in the denominational schools only. The report further sets forth the prominent part which Baptists have taken in education. It was pointed out that the first gift to Harvard University, as well as the first president of that institution, was from Baptists. Also, that the first free school in this country was established by the Baptists in Rhode Island and the first woman's college in America was established by the Baptists in Tennessee.

The commission has succeeded, by co-operating with the Sunday School Board in launching "Sunday School Day" in 17,000 Baptist Sunday Schools in the South. This day will be observed on the fourth Sunday in June, 1917, and a special lesson on Christian education has gone into the Sunday School literature for all these schools on that day.

The commission, gathering statistics for the Baptist schools in the South, reported 114 white Baptist schools, in which are 1,461 teachers and 24,788 students. The land and buildings of these schools are valued at \$13,625,380.76, and the endowment amounts to \$6,354,282.22. The following statement in regard to the relation of the Baptist denomination to public school education appeared in the report, "Southern Baptists believe thoroughly in our public school system. It is a part of our theory of government, and these schools are the outgrowth of Christianity." The report, however, maintained that the most important field of state education is the elementary and secondary schools.

#### Elementary Education.

The commission believed the right of every child to an elementary education takes precedence over the right of educated young men and women to receive aid from the state in securing a college education. The commission also believed the state should not continue its policy of appropriating millions of dollars for state universities and higher institutions of learning, so long as many boys and girls in the neglected districts are without the opportunity of receiving even an elementary education.

The commission believed further that the state should be the unit in the educational system rather than the counties, and that the state, from its general educational fund, should make larger appropriations to the poor and neglected counties.

The commission also stated that renewed emphasis should be placed on ministerial education by denominational schools, and that every church should be able to secure a pastor who is educationally qualified to lead the people. The commission requested the convention to so change its constitution that the education commission may become a permanent organization. It also accepted the request that the education commission take the initiative in placing courses of religious education in the curricula of Baptist schools.

Dr. J. B. Gambrell arose to speak on the proposition. "We must have more education, but in considering this we must not stray too far after money. It isn't all money. We have got to have the Christian spirit. It is like the Negro who was selling mutton

pies. A man bought one but there was no mutton in the pie. 'There ain't any mutton in this pie, nigger,' the man said. 'I know dat, cap'n,' replied the Negro; 'dat's jes what I calls it.' I am not so afraid of not getting the money as I am of getting away from Christianity."

A stirring speech, in which patriotism played a great part, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William J. McGlothlin, faculty member of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., following the reading of the home mission report.

"I look upon the situation from two standpoints," declared Dr. McGlothlin—"one the field of labor and the other a fort from which to conquer the world. Before this war is over our social and economic life will be reset, and we will be a different people.

"My heart goes out to these boys of ours, these soldier boys, who are going into a foreign land to uphold a doctrine the Baptists have stood for and advocated throughout the years—democracy.

"Wars always have been fought by men as they are today. General Washington said it was not policy to enter into any entangling alliances. But America has become so great that she now is forced to enter into internationalism. She is too great to stay out of alliances. We've got to take our part.

"My heart burned within me when I heard that 'Old Glory' was flying over the House of Parliament in London. No other flag except Britain's had ever flown there before. My heart burned within me when I read of the English foreign secretary's visit to Mt. Vernon to place flowers on the grave of General Washington. This only goes to show that at last the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world stand together, which is eminently proper."

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Crane, of South Carolina, the "mountaineer preacher" of the convention, made interesting remarks on the home mission report. He appealed for "co-operation," and told a story of oxen and a mountaineer who "co-operated" a log out of a hollow. Dr. Crane has the real mountain dialect and kept the delegates in an uproar of mirth with his mountain tales.

Other speakers on the home mission question were Dr. Rufus Weaver, of Nashville, Tenn.; J. L. Wise, of Panama, and Dr. W. L. Pickard, of Macon, Ga. A resolution providing for an interchange of responsibilities during the war period, between the Southern and Northern Baptist Conventions, was offered by the Rev. Dr. W. P. Powell, of Kentucky. The resolutions were referred to the executive committee.

Prof. Kessler, by resolution, offered by Geo. W. McDaniel, of Virginia, was requested to furnish the religious press with his charming address.

Dr. E. M. Poteat, of South Carolina, said, "If ever there was a time when leaders were needed, it is now. We have got to grow competence as the situation grows more complicated."

Secretary Gregory read a copy of the telegram of greetings sent by the Southern Baptist Convention to the Northern Baptist Convention, now in session in Cleveland, O., and also a telegram of greetings from that

convention. It is the first time in the history of the two organizations that they have met on simultaneous dates. A resolution also was adopted instructing the secretary to send the greetings of the convention to the two Presbyterian general assemblies now in session in Birmingham and Dallas.

J. T. Henderson, secretary of the Laymen's Movement, urged a stronger spirit of co-operation among the laymen and also that the convention urge this upon the laymen and also lay stronger responsibility upon them.

"A little man in big times like this is a nuisance," he declared, in calling for a display of a broad spirit. "We don't want the man with little ideas; he is a hindrance to himself. Our obligation to the foreigners in our midst and to those beyond the border is manifold. It is a great responsibility, and, as Andrew Carnegie would say, is a gigantic industry. No narrow provincial policy, financed by nickels and dimes, will do the work. The Layman's Movement is one of magnitude. The state boards should be liberal in their apportionment among the churches, and the churches should not be lax in apportioning it among its men."

(Continued on page 10)

#### MISSISSIPPI WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Monday night Miss Lucille Williams, of Mendenhall, gave her graduating recital in expression. Miss Lucille is the daughter of our beloved J. P. Williams, who was present to enjoy the "Lady of the Decorations," presented as the graduating work.

Saturday night Miss Lois Griffith, of Mendenhall, pleased the audience with her graduating recital in piano.

Rev. W. A. McComb has established as a loan fund the May Willis McComb Scholarship, which lends each year \$54.00 to some worthy girl.

When these notes are in print, our commencement exercises will be going on. We hope many of our friends will attend. By the way, the final enrollment is 310.

It will be of interest to her many friends to know that Mrs. Sue Bell Johnson, who was operated on at the Touro Infirmary, New Orleans, on May 8th, is recovering, and hopes to leave for Hattiesburg in a few days.

J. L. JOHNSON.

#### OTHER WAR PROFITS.

(Continued from page 4)

kind that walks hand in hand with God and keeps step with Him in righteous living and humble, faithful service. We have seen many pictures recently in the papers and magazines of Uncle Sam that have deeply interested us. He is a very attractive old man. But we have seen none that impressed us so much as a late picture on a usually humorous weekly which represents him in his usual garb of high hat and striped trousers, but with a more soldierly touch somehow, and he is kneeling in a solitary place with uplifted face and the fingers of each hand clinched with those of the other before his breast in the attitude of believing, pleading, confession and supplication. Yes, our religion, what we have, at the end of a few months, will be of the genuine kind.



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## SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

(Continued from page 9)

### Friday—Night Session.

Gospel Singer Reynolds of the Home Board, led the music. "Standing on the Promises" and "Higher Ground" were sung.

President Gambrell made a little slip and called it "Higher Life," but he said, "It's all the same."

Devotions were led by J. J. Taylor, of Georgia. The president spoke tenderly of his nephew, the son of our Brother Lewis Gambrell, of Drew, Miss., who has just died in the navy. His last words were, "Tell the brethren to pray for me."

W. E. Rogers of the Home Board, sang "Jesus Included Me." Prayer was offered by Dr. M. D. Early, of Kentucky.

The Home Board missionaries were introduced and Dr. George H. Crutcher, of Louisiana, introduced them singly, and told something about their conversion and work.

The missionaries present were: Miss Buhlmaier, Baltimore; Miss Merryman, Cuba; Miss Dabner, Tampa, Fla.; Miss Zarilla, Tampa, Fla.; Superintendent McCall, of Cuba; C. D. Daniel, El Paso, Texas; Robert Hamilton, missionary to schools, Shawnee, Okla.; Felix Buldain, San Antonio, Texas; J. L. Wise, Canal Zone.

Several of these missionaries spoke. The most interesting was Rev. Felix Buldain, of San Antonio, Texas. Missionary Daniels interpreted. He gave much information and inspiration concerning the work the Home Board is doing among the Mexicans.

It was decided to send a committee to Washington to lay the petition of the convention before President Wilson and Congress to prohibit the sale, importation or exportation of intoxicating liquors during the period of the present war. A resolution urging the 2,744,000 members of the Baptist churches to join the American Red Cross and to do their share in the humane work of that organization.

The assertion that the world has witnessed the collapse of a scientific education and the only way to redeem it is through Christian education. The denominational schools must be better supported and every boy and girl be given a college education.

In discussing Home Board work, Dr. Len G. Broughton, of Tennessee, made an appeal for "our soldier boys." At once every heart was touched by his appeal. The demonstration of patriotism that fairly rocked the Athenaeum in its force. Men and women broke down and sobbed aloud when Dr. Broughton spoke of "Our Boys—Our Soldier Boys," and made clear their great sacrifice on going forth to "fight the battle of democracy and redeem the world." Mothers and fathers of soldier boys in the audience interrupted the speaker to ask the convention's prayers for the "heroes of today." The entire audience, estimated at more than 3,000 persons, arose and pledged to pray continually for "our soldier boys" and victory for the United States in the war.

Dr. Broughton's address aroused

the crowd to such a pitch of enthusiasm that they could not restrain their applause, although repeatedly informed by the chair that applause was out of order. The chairman finally agreed that he himself was forced to applause, whether or not it was in order.

"The greatest moment of my life came when I read that great message of President Wilson in which he outlined the ruthless warfare of Germany and made it clear that we could no longer sit idly by and see democracy warred upon," declared Dr. Broughton.

"President Wilson is the first man of all men of all nations that had the clearness of vision and the steadiness of nerve and the bravery to put his hand on the force to enter the United States into this great war and end it.

"And who is to fight this great war for the United States? Our boys! Many of us have seen them go already; many of us will see more of them go, and many of us will never see them again. I tell you, our greatest concern now is for our boys—our soldier boys. I am more concerned about our boys than I am with the issues of the war, and that is not said because I am unpatriotic, because God knows I am not. For I believe these issues of the war are right, and that they are worth fighting for and worth dying for. And it is our boys who will fight for them and die for them.

"This war has not struck deep enough in our heart as yet. We cannot realize its significance. But soon we will realize—when we begin to tell our boys goodbye. Then our prayer meetings will be quadrupled in attendance. We must pray for our boys. When I was in London, during the course of the war, a prayer meeting of five consecutive days' duration was held in the greatest church of the city. Thousands and thousands of persons were waiting through the nights and the days to go in and offer a prayer for their soldier boys. The same thing happened in Paris, in the great Notre Dame Cathedral. For three days continuous prayers were made. Thousands and thousands of French folk waited there, too, to offer a prayer for their soldier boys.

"I hope every person in this convention tonight will leave this auditorium resolving to help enlarge the attendance of our prayer meetings for the offering of prayer to Almighty God to guide us in this great war; to bring to us peace as soon as possible, and make it an everlasting peace, and to help avert this great carnage."

Dr. Broughton spoke of the army training camps of the South, in which the government soon will have placed more than a million men. He appealed for help to these soldier boys. He said he already had offered himself to the government as an evangelist; to visit the mobilization camps and preach to the soldier boys; to help save these soldier boys before they go out to save the world. He said he hoped Southern Baptists would put 500 missionaries into the home fields that they might work on the camps and go along with the soldiers to battle.

President Gambrell said, "We have been thrust into this war to serve hu-

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manity around the world and I hope that our entry into this great conflict will mean that liberty soon will be established on all the fields and in all the countries of the world, for I want the world to have freedom."

The convention seemed to have reached a climax. As great a day as this scribe has ever seen in the convention.

**Saturday—Morning Session.**

The convention was called to order by the president.

Deacon Robert H. Coleman led the music, singing "Come Thou Fount of Every Blessing," and several other familiar songs.

Prayer was offered by M. P. Hunt. "Jesus, Keep Me Near the Cross" was sung.

Sid Williams, of Texas, prayed. The Louisville Seminary students' fund was represented by President E. Y. Mullins. Mississippi is asked to raise \$1,200 to this fund.

T. O. Fuller, a Negro from Memphis, Tenn., offered a fervent prayer.

The New Orleans Training School was considered. Dr. H. F. Vermilion, of Arkansas, read the report. A new motto was placed on the gallery wall, "Not union by constraint from without—but unity of spirit from within, pleases God. 'As thy Father art in me and I in thee.'" This is a great helpful motto.

Committee on nominations reported recommending the Boards. The State member of the Foreign Mission Board for Mississippi, Dr. I. P. Trotter, of Shaw; for Home Board, Dr. C. C. Pugh, Hazlehurst; Sunday School Board, Dr. W. A. Borum, Jackson.

B. Y. P. U. committee, Arthur Flake, of Baldwin.

Dr. I. N. Van Ness was elected corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Board.

The committee on arrangements for next session of this convention recommended Hot Springs, Ark., on Wednesday after the second Sunday in May, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dr. W. H. Geistweit, of St. Louis, Mo., to preach the convention sermon. Dr. Chas. H. Puchback, Maryland, alternate. The following named brethren were chosen as executive committee: M. H. Wolfe, Texas; Livingston Johnson, North Carolina; George Hays, Kentucky; J. C. Stalcup, Oklahoma; Z. T. Cody, South Carolina; E. C. Dargan, Georgia, and S. M. Brown, Missouri.

The quartet sang, "I Am the Shepherd True."

The secretaries of the convention announce present on the Financial basis . . . . . 1,505 Associational . . . . . 174

Total . . . . . 1,679

The report of the committee on memorials was read by the chairman, Dr. E. C. Dargan, of Georgia. Dr. Dargan stated that relatives of our brethren had designated the speakers for this occasion: Dr. I. J. Van Ness, of Tennessee, spoke of Dr. J. M. Frost so long secretary of the Sunday School Board. To the memory of Dr. T. P. Bell, fitting words were spoken as well as Dr. C. E. W. Dobbs, pastor, editor, writer and secretary of this convention; Dr. W. E. Powers, minister and vice-president of the convention for one term, and Dr. E. E. Folk, president of the Sun-

day School Board for many years, and editor—all these have died since the Asheville Convention. The exercises were under the direction of Dr. E. C. Dargan, of Georgia, chairman of the memorial committee.

A life-sized portrait of Dr. Frost, who was one of the convention's most noted members for years, was placed on the stage in view of the delegates during the service. Prayers for the bereaved members were offered by Dr. Dargan and Dr. Gambrell.

The decision to establish a missionary training school in New Orleans was given without a dissenting vote early Saturday. It is planned to have the school on a substantial basis within five years, though every effort will be exerted to begin its classes within a few months. To obtain the school it will be necessary for New Orleans to raise \$20,000, which will be but a very small part of the complete cost. It will be under the direction of the Sunday School Board and the Home Mission Board.

A commission was appointed to devise a plan for raising \$4,000,000 fund to help aged ministers. The commission to be composed of nine members. The offer by the Sunday School Board of \$100,000 for this fund. The report was submitted by Dr. Wm. Lunsford, of Tennessee.

Particular emphasis was laid on the fact that the churches have not been practicing their preachings in regard to the care of aged men. Churches of four or five other denominations, it was pointed out, already have laid foundations for pension systems for the benefit of their aged ministers. Commercial institutions of all sorts, it was said, have long been practicing the pensioning idea, not with the purpose of offering charity to their old employees, but as a simple justice.

Dr. Lunsford says, "The churches must put themselves right before the eyes of the commercial world."

At the night session on the report of the committee on the world's crisis, there were some stormy times. Some of the messengers hung their heads. Dr. J. J. Taylor, of Georgia, got the floor. Some of his remarks were branded as seditious and disloyal. It created a sensation. Some of the messengers, who previously had taken but little interest in the convention clamored for the floor—some of them apparently in angry protest to Dr. Taylor's remarks.

Dr. J. T. Henderson, of Tennessee, presided. The address was in itself a protest to applause which had been given generously to an address delivered by President Gambrell treating on the present world crisis and dealing with the soldier boys, who were bidding their fathers and mothers goodbye and going forth to fight a battle in the defense of democracy. Dr. Taylor declared that this applause was not approved by him, and that he did not believe any real Christian could do so, for they were applauding war, they were applauding the death of millions of men.

He went on to speak of the teachings of hatred to soldiers of the armies now actively engaged in the great conflict across the seas. He related experiences he declared he had heard while in England and France. He recalled the occasion of the first German killed in Paris.

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"The Parisians, mad, it seemed, splashed their hands in the German's blood and ran through the streets, smearing it on passersby. That is hatred." This was in contrast to the remarks made by Dr. Gambrell, who said, "This is not a war of hate—it is a war for humanity, a war in the love of humanity."

#### Convention in Uproar.

Dr. Taylor proceeded for a few moments while a whisper ran through the delegates regarding the trend of the speech. At this juncture, Dr. J. W. McCall, of Texarkana, Texas, arose from his seat, turned to the audience and asked:

"Is there no way a loyal American can be relieved from hearing such unloyal remarks as these?"

He was answered with loud applause. Dr. Henderson, in the chair, attempted to restore order, but in vain. Some delegates seemed to favor Dr. Taylor, and demanded that he be permitted to proceed. These delegates were shouted down, however.

Another delegate stood on his chair and declared Mr. Taylor's speech to be treasonable. Dr. H. H. Hibbs, of Birmingham, Ala., said the United States is in a state of war, and that during such a state of war no man has a right to say what he wants to in regard to the situation being unjust and unfair.

Dr. Taylor, although pleaded with by convention leaders to leave the stage, refused. He placed a chair at the edge of the stage and said he would wait until order was restored and then proceed. Many more angry protests came from the floor, and one man started to sing "America." He was joined by others.

Dr. Truett, of Texas, finally restored order after delivering a few patriotic remarks. Dr. Taylor proceeded, but his speech was of a different nature. He spoke of how much he loved the Stars and Stripes, and how good it was to see that lovely old banner in a foreign land, standing out in bold relief against the dragons and the other repulsive characters on the flags of foreign nations.

Dr. Gambrell's address, which preceded that delivered by Dr. Taylor, was given with more vim and force than any other made by the aged president during the sessions of the convention. He said, in part:

"Our first concern in war is to be right. America is right. A nation cannot save its blood and its money and be wrong.

"Our country has come to the first place in this great struggle because it was magnanimous. We liberated Cuba and did not exact one cent of tax for doing so. We sent the Spaniards back to their homes and did not exact a tax for the expenses. We paid for the Philippines without wrangling. We fought a war in China for the relief of that people and, when we had been victorious we did not ask a cent in payment for the service we had rendered.

"It's because we have been magnanimous, great and noble, that God has given us the greatest place in this war in the eyes of the world. Heroism is the word of the hour; heroism is the call of the day. We must invoke a spirit of heroism.

"I am sorry for the czar," said Dr.

Gambrell, turning to a new phase; "he needed a rest. And I will not be sorry for the kaiser when he is put out the same way. And I will not be sorry if Mr. Romanoff and Mr. Der Grosse go off together and start a new settlement for themselves.

"We are engaged in an enterprise for the emancipation of the world. Our soldier boys now are marching on to the consummation of the greatest struggle of the human race. But this is not a war of hate. It is a war for humanity, in the love of humanity."

The report of the committee on the world crisis was adopted unanimously. The report follows in full:

The entrance of our own country into the great world war brings us face to face with new conditions which must profoundly affect the life of our people and the organized religious activities of this convention. Already the country is on a military basis and the consequent reorganization of our economic and industrial life is immediately impending, indeed is actually proceeding.

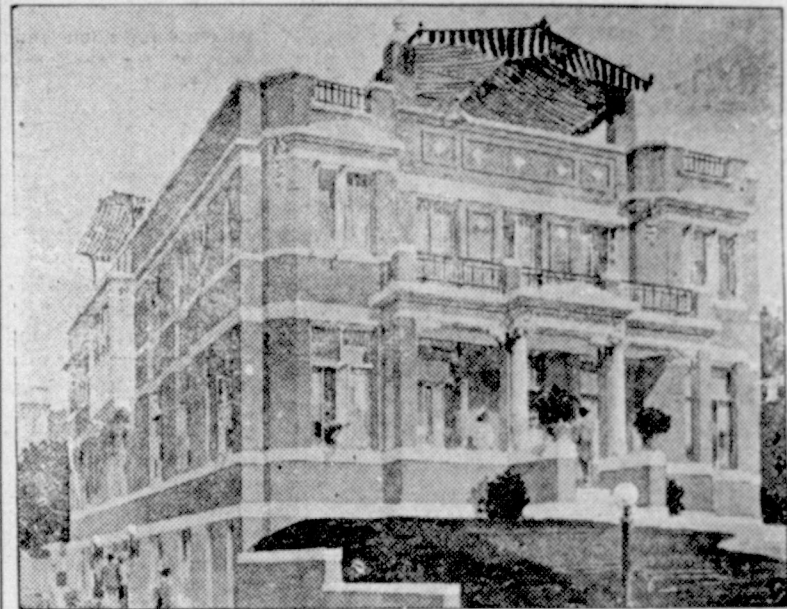
Our missionary, benevolent and educational enterprises, thrust suddenly into these new and trying conditions are likely to suffer in many ways if we do not make special and sustained effort for their protection and support.

In these telling times the Southern Baptist Convention, the body through which Southern Baptists express their common hopes, aspirations, purposes, and through which they co-operate for common ends, would send a message to their brethren and to the world. We cannot afford to be dumb or seem to be indifferent.

The seriousness of our situation must not be ignored. No one can forecast the duration of the struggle or estimate the sacrifices which the country will be called upon to make. Brave souls will not blink the facts, but will face them unashamed and unafraid.

At the same time, let all panic and hysteria be put aside. As far as in us lies let the reasonable and normal life of the country be maintained, but let it be borne in mind continually that failure to increase the food supply in every way open to us is sinful and the waste of food is iniquitous.

The disorganization and reorganization which belong to the new situation will call for new devotion to our religious interests and enterprises. The departure, now of tens of thousands, presently it may be of millions of our young men from their homes and churches, the special drafts upon the students of our colleges and seminaries, the possible disposition of many of our people answering the call for economy to reduce their gifts to religious causes and the many other ways in which confusion and interruption will probably come to our ordered religious life, call for a new and deeper spirit of devotion and faithfulness. Nor must we forget the new opportunities for service to God and men which the new conditions furnish. Facing the stern and terrible realities of war, men will turn their thoughts instinctively and inevitably to God. There will be in the training camps and in



Address Superintendent

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the trenches and in our communities, opportunities for bringing men to Jesus such as we have never known.

In the training camps our Home Board, our state boards and our Sunday School Board will find it possible to co-operate in planned and intelligent fashion in evangelistic labor and in the distribution of the Word of God and other religious literature. We must also take new interest in the business of providing chaplains, not only seeing to it that our own Christian body does its full part in this respect, but also doing what we can to put strong, devout and consecrated men in these important places. To all these needs and opportunities we must be alert and responsive. This surely is the will of God.

We cannot close this message without reminding our people that it is their Christian duty in a time like this to support heartily in every way possible the men whom we have called to the leadership of the country. Many of us cannot bear arms, but every one of us can do his part, as, in the providence of God, it is disclosed to him.

Let us keep in mind whatever disappointments, griefs, disaster, may lie ahead of us that far above the tumult God reigns. The things that cannot be shaken remain. He fulfills himself in many ways. He makes even the wrath of men to praise him; the remainder of wrath He will restrain.

It is of special significance to Baptists that the issues involved in the great war concern fundamental human rights and liberties. The cause of democracy is at stake. While we would not vauntingly claim for ourselves any superior devotion to this great cause, yet we cannot forget that democracy is peculiarly a part of our religion, that it is interwoven with all our common and cherished beliefs.

Deeply as all of us deplore war, ardently as we longed and labored to avert or avoid it, we may be cheered and heartened in remembering that



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we are moved in entering it, neither by lust nor hate, but by the love of humanity.

Let earnest and continuous prayer be made to God that a brighter, happier, safer and better world may at length emerge from the welter of strife and carnage.

J. B. GAMBRELL,  
R. H. PITT,  
E. Y. MULLINS,  
C. A. STAKELY,  
E. W. STEVENS,  
L. G. HEADMAN,

Committee.

Resolutions offered by Dr. J. B. Gambrell and Dr. R. H. Pitt, to be adopted together with the world crisis report, were adopted. Dr. Gambrell's resolution follows:

**Where Baptists Stand.**

The Southern Baptist Convention, assembled in the city of New Orleans, May 19, 1917, representing the views commonly held by the Baptists everywhere, contemplating with mingled feelings of sorrow and hope the conflict of the great nations, which we recognize as a struggle of militarism, autocracy and special privilege against the simple, fundamental, necessary and inalienable human rights, goes on record before the world as follows:

"Reaffirming the immemorial position of Baptists, we insist that the preaching of the gospel or any other form of religious belief should, of right, be free around the whole world, and the right to profess and to practice any or no religion is not to be brought into question by czar, kaiser, potentate, ecclesiastical council or any other human authority whatever. Therefore,

"We hold unwaveringly to the belief that in the army camps preaching should be free to all alike—Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Baptists—subject only to such limitations as the exigencies of military order may require.

"Contemplating the titanic struggle of humanity for individualism in state and in religion, we are moved by conflicting emotions of profound sorrow and high hope; sorrow for the manifold griefs of the warring people, Teutonic, Saxon, Latin, our brothers all, and over against this high hope for the emancipation for which creation has groaned through weary centuries. We insist that in the reconstruction of modern civilization new going on, that the president of the United States and his counsellors, whom Providence has thrust into the leadership of advancing civilization, shall, in the final adjustment of the issues involved, see to it that everywhere religious persecutions shall cease, that preaching and the exercise of religion shall be free to every responsible human soul."

Dr. Pitt's resolution asked that the Home Mission Board be asked to co-operate with the associations of the various states in the Southern convention in selecting the right sort of men to enter the service as chaplains.

Dr. E. Y. Mullins, of the Louisville Seminary, presented the report of the committee on woman's work, and delivered a short address, in which he paid tribute to the women for the work they are doing. He told of the progress in the Woman's Training School at Louisville and of the new

\$150,000 building now in course of erection in that city.

The apportionments for home and foreign mission work for the next year were increased to the original sum asked by the separate boards, after several men of the mission boards declared that they could not hope to accomplish any real work with the money apportioned by the committee. The committee granted the foreign Mission Board \$594,000. It asked for \$654,000 as the least possible amount to carry on their work. The apportionment was increased to \$750,000 by a unanimous vote of the convention. The Home Board asked for \$550,000, and was apportioned \$408,000 by the committee. The convention voted that the Home Board should be given an amount in proportion to the Foreign Board. All churches and associations in the Southern convention are to be advised of the increase and urged to raise the money needed. The resolutions adopted for the increase provide for a minimum missionary salary of \$100 and the sending out of seventeen new missionaries to foreign fields during the year.

The convention session Saturday night was opened with a devotional service conducted by Dr. J. H. Eager.

**Sunday Services.**

Sunday the delegates and visitors to the convention attended the different churches, to hear sermons by the ablest preachers in the Baptist ministry. Most notable of these sermons were: At First Methodist church, by Dr. Len G. Broughton; Athenaeum, by Dr. G. W. Truett; First Baptist church, by Dr. E. M. Poteat, of South Carolina. The Athenaeum and the First Methodist church both were crowded to capacity to hear the speakers. Other sermons were preached at morning and night services.

More than 1,700 registered delegates attended the convention. It is estimated that the unregistered delegates, delegates to the Woman's Missionary Union convention and visitors were more than 6,000. Expressions of approval of New Orleans and appreciation of their entertainment while here is being spoken of on every hand by the Baptists. A great number were in favor of holding the 1918 convention here. Hot Springs, Ark., was selected, however, by the committee on arrangements.

The registration roll showed about 7,000 messengers and visitors in attendance.

The newly elected president of the convention, Dr. J. B. Gambrell, of Dallas, Texas, said Sunday night: "I have attended the Southern Baptist Convention for more than a half century, but never before have I seen such great work accomplished and such a display of harmony as existed in the one which is just drawing to a close. This indeed has been a great convention. The Baptists of the South have taken a great stride forward in their divine work. By the grace of God, all the reports of the boards and committees showed remarkable things. It is one of the great joys of my life to have had the honor to preside at such a meeting."

**Monday—Morning Session.**

The convention attendance was considerably thinned out. Sung "How Firm a Foundation."

Rev. S. S. Russell, of Texas, conducted devotions, reading, Phil. 4.

W. S. Wiley, of Oklahoma, led in prayer.

J. J. Hurt spoke, urging that the committee be clothed with power to represent this convention. The president was authorized to appoint the committee. Dr. E. C. Dargan called attention to the fact that the executive committee was to prepare a program.

The president said as he was receiving many communications, "We can't attend to the business of the whole world."

A resolution to authorize the secretaries to print and distribute the usual number of minutes.

W. Y. Quisenberry gave notice that he was going to offer a resolution that we operate our foreign mission and home mission work on a basis of \$5 per capita. The president remarked facetiously, "The Baptists have never used all the sense they are entitled to under the laws of the country."

A resolution of thanks was offered by W. S. Wiley, thanking everybody for everything that had been done for the interests of the convention.

Missionary J. F. Ray, of Japan, expressed his regret that he made any speech at all on the subject of his resignation. The forgiveness of the convention was assured.

The memorial of the Maryland Union, to improve the financial conditions in the boards and the convention was presented by Dr. J. J. Hurt. All the matters involved in the memorial were duly considered by the committee.

The committee on hospitals recommended that the question of hospitals be made a regular order for consideration in the convention.

There are now eleven Baptist hospitals in the bounds of the convention.

The executive committee was au-

thorized to look after the changes necessary to be made in the by-laws and constitution.

Dr. A. J. Barton thought this has been the most constructive convention we have ever had. He, therefore, moves that the program committee be instructed to project its work over into Tuesday instead of Monday.

Dr. J. F. Love offered a vote of thanks to the program committee for excellent manner in which the committee handled the convention.

Convention adjourned to meet at Hot Springs, Ark., Wednesday after the second Sunday in May, 1918.

President Gambrell called on his pastor, Dr. Geo. W. Truett, to close the convention with prayer, which he did in a fervent prayer.

In the last hours of the convention a resolution was offered to authorize the secretaries to print and distribute the usual number of copies of the annuals, and receive the usual compensation for services rendered.

Resolutions of thanks to the railroads for courtesies and everybody else for everything done to render the stay of the messengers and visitors in New Orleans happy and pleasant.

The Maryland memorial was presented by Dr. J. J. Hurt, urging the executive committee of the convention to give its attention to an effort to improve the financial conditions in the boards and convention. In discussing the memorial the president facetiously remarked, "The Baptists have never used all the sense they are entitled to under the laws of the country. The heart of democracy is, 'All the people know better than some of the people.'"

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## Sunday School Lesson Notes

BY M. O. PATTERSON, D. D.

Lesson for June 3.

### JESUS BETRAYED AND DENIED.

John 18:1-18.

Golden Text: "He was despised and rejected of men" (Isa. 53:3).

Connection with last lesson.—The words of last lesson were spoken by the Savior before crossing the brook Kidron. Then came His marvelous prayer of intercession recorded in John 17. Immediately upon closing the prayer, Jesus with His eleven disciples crossed Kidron into Gethsemane where the betrayal of the present lesson took place.

The incidents of the lesson are woven about four characters: (1) Judas, (2) Peter, (3) the unnamed disciple, (4) Jesus.

#### I. About Judas.

Judas does not fit very well into some systems of theology. It is somewhat difficult to account for him. The difficulty arises from unwarranted assumptions about him which are contrary to revealed facts. What are the facts? Judas was a devil from the beginning. He was a thief (John 12:6). John knew what he was talking about. Notwithstanding the fact that he was a devil and a thief, Christ chose him to a position among the twelve (Acts 1:17). It is evident then that Judas did not "fall from grace" in the betrayal of Christ. His betrayal was only the normal expression of the nature of the thief and devil. That nature had not been changed by his three years' contact with Jesus. Wickedness in the presence of goodness is either dispelled or it becomes more malignant in its badness. Judas is an example of the latter. The betrayal of Christ was the consummation of a malignity of character for which there is no remedy.

Why did Judas betray Jesus? The immediate reason lies in the fact that he was a thief and coveted money. He betrayed the Lord for thirty pieces of silver. If the kingdom of Christ had provided for lucrative positions, this unfortunate man had doubtless been loyal as long as the money lasted. He betrayed Jesus because of his disappointment at the kind of kingdom Jesus came to establish. But beyond all this he betrayed the Master in order that prophecy might be fulfilled. "He was despised and rejected of men" (Isa. 53:3). "The Son of Man goeth indeed as it is written of Him, but woe to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed" (Mk. 14:21). Yet Judas acted freely and the guilt of his sin is in no way lessened on account of his deed's being the fulfillment of prophecy. Jesus was delivered up by the "determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God," but the betrayer was not the object of compulsion at any point.

#### II. About Peter.

Peter is a bundle of contradictions. Christ said he would be called a "stone," but Cephas isn't that

yet. He appears in the tragedy of the lesson twice—once as the defender, then as the denier of Jesus. His defense is a rash act. He uses his sword rather freely. Jesus does not commend the act. Why? Peter is trying to contravene the will of God in the delivering up of His Son for the redemption of the world. "Put up thy sword into the sheath; the cup which my Father hath given me to drink shall I not drink of it?" But Peter's mistake is not one of the heart; it was one of judgment. He thought he was doing the right thing. He was making good his promise that he would stand by the Lord to death. The consciousness of the Master's disapproval of such loyalty and of his own error of judgment chilled Peter's zeal and courage a bit and prepared the way for the sequel—his denial of the Lord.

Peter did not betray Jesus but he denied Him when he should have stood firm. Why? Of one thing I am quite sure—the denial did not grow out of a lack of love for his Savior. This impulsive disciple loved the Lord. Five strenuous, exciting days had passed. Jesus had led them to the heights and through the depths. Jesus was arrested and the reaction came. Contrast the superhuman man of God on Carmel with the human man of God under the juniper tree. I haven't any doubt that similar causes were at work in this cursing disciple. The test of Peter's love for the Master is not in the episode of the garden, nor in the incident outside the palace of the high priest. The test of the love of sword-using, Christ-denying Peter for Jesus was in those broken-hearted sobs when that significant gaze of the Master was fixed upon him. But we must not stone Peter for his disloyalty. Let him of us cast the first stone, who is without sin.

#### III. About "Another" Disciple.

His name is not given. He is too modest. We have heard about a "disciple whom Jesus loved." Let us name him. We will call him John; for that is he. Very little is said about him in the lesson—only two references. He and Peter were together till they reached the palace. The "other disciple" went in with Jesus. John had not talked much about what he would do when the crisis came. He loved the Lord and was unswerving in his loyalty. What did it matter if the high priest and all his time-serving satellites did know that he was "one of them?" He rose grandly to the occasion and gave succeeding generations a sublime example of uncompromising fidelity to the Savior of the world, when the crisis was on.

#### IV. About Jesus.

"These things are written," says that "other disciple," "that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through His name" (John 20:31). To this end did John record the incidents of the betrayal and denial. Nowhere in John's gospel does the divine Son-

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| IV. Christianity and the Law of Service.    | XV. Mob Violence as a Symptom.   |
| V. No Man Liveth to Himself.                | XVI. Christianify as Power.  |
| VI. An Ancient Recipe for a Happy Life.     | XVII. Dedication Sermon.   |
| VII. The Fatherhood of God.                 | XVIII. The Redemptive Mission of Jesus Christ.                             |
| VIII. Freedom, True and False.              | XIX. He Came to Himself.   |
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ship and Messiahship stand out more sublimely than in the present lesson. "Jesus therefore knowing all things that should come upon Him, went forth and said, 'Whom seek ye?'" Omniscience! He said, "I am He." They went backward and fell to the ground under the spell of omnipotence! Yet they took Jesus and bound Him and led Him away! What a picture, impotence binging Omniscience! Omnipotence completely at the disposal of impotence! No explanation satisfies but that He was God offering Himself up, led as lamb to the slaughter, to redeem the world.

#### Teaching Nuggets.

1. Jesus betrayed today.—Jesus is as surely betrayed today as when Judas sold Him for thirty pieces of silver. But He is never betrayed by the man who has been born again. That is not the mark of a genuine disciple of Jesus. That man who professionally enters the Christian life, knowing nothing of Jesus experimentally as a Savior, will sooner or later betray the Lord into the hands of sinners.

2. Jesus denied today.—Denying the Master is a grievous sin that may be committed by many of Christ's genuine disciples. Any failure properly to represent Him in public or private life is a species of denial of Him. Peter's sin is not to be minimized. But there is less excuse today for denial of Jesus than Peter had. Two thousand years we have heard about Him and learned about Him. Peter had known Him, but three. The Advocate in His fullness is at our command today. He was not when Peter denied Jesus.

3. Jesus confessed today.—Praise God that there are men and women who are as true to Jesus today as John was! They are true when the crisis is not on. They are true when the crisis is on. Jesus does not need men to die for Him today. He needs them to live for Him. It is said of

Origen that when his father went to his death witnessing for Jesus, the martyr spirit came upon the son. Though not a Christian at the time, Origen purposed the following day to proclaim himself a Christian and die the martyr's death. His mother, in order to prevent it, hid his clothes and thus kept him confined to his room till the martyr spirit wore off. Later he did become a Christian. Eternity alone will reveal what he wrought for God by his life. The Master wanted his life, not his death. He wants us to live for Him. Thus we confess Him.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.

At Asheville last May the board received from the convention its commission in which was defined the task which was to engage it for twelve months. In addition to administrative duties and the collection of the Judson centennial notes, this task included a determined effort to pay off the accumulated indebtedness of the board within sixty days from the close of that session of the convention and an appeal to the churches for \$616,750 with which to meet current needs of the work for the year.

#### Paying the Debt.

The board took its instructions seriously, and in prayer for divine guidance and help, entered at once upon the execution of the convention's orders. Accordingly the machinery of the board was immediately put in operation and the campaign to raise \$180,000 within sixty days was begun. So instant was the response and so hearty the co-operation of Southern Baptist churches and denominational agencies, that the campaign was carried to a swift, complete and glorious issue. The missionary annals of the denomination do not show another instance of such spontaneous, beautiful and heroic missionary giving and consequent achievement. We are happy in reporting the sum of \$190,589.05 gathered in cash. This was sufficient to discharge the debt, to meet the expenses of the special campaign, and to care for the interest which accumulated upon the loan from May 1 to the time it was liquidated.

The campaign tested Southern Baptist loyalty to the convention and to foreign missions. State programs were everywhere crowded and the rightful and urgent claims of other objects were the natural order; and yet the brotherhood and sisterhood, with unusual unanimity and heartiness, turned to this task, and by much prayer and joyful giving succeeded triumphantly with it. The spirit which was manifested by men and women of every section, class and condition inspires new confidence in Southern Baptists to do great things and meet emergencies when they arise. The campaign gave convincing evidence that a great task has power to draw our people into close bonds of union, and that they are ready to forego many things in the interest of the transcendent enterprise of putting the gospel of Christ afield.

The work of the year, and especially the debt-raising campaign, justify all that has ever been said in recommendation and praise of the de-

nominal weekly as an indispensable and powerful agency for the care of Southern Baptist enterprises. So convincingly was this shown during those memorable sixty days when our Baptist papers captured and held the attention of Southern Baptists for this undertaking, that the board does not feel that it could overstate the value of this agency. We hereby acknowledge denominational indebtedness to the editors of these papers and commend their work to the Baptist public. No enterprise that is fostered by Southern Baptist co-operative organization can succeed without the aid of these papers, and no home which is without at least one of them has availed itself of the benedictions and benefits of the larger life and fellowship of the denomination.

The state secretaries, the W. M. U., the secretary of the Laymen's Movement, all placed the friends of foreign missions under lasting obligations and commended themselves to the whole denomination as fellow-workers indeed.

The board's connection with the Missionary News Bureau terminated with the resignation of Brother Graves.

#### Total Receipts.

Including amount paid on the debt, the board has received during the year for its general work \$751,356.57, and including the work of the Judson Centennial, a total of \$964,186.96.

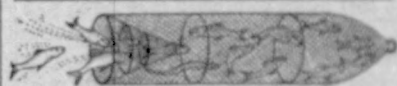
	Collected	Per Cent	Deducted	Sent Board
Alabama	\$26,160.81	.042	\$1,100.00	\$25,060.81
Arkansas	13,144.90	.081	1,075.00	12,069.90
District Columbia	2,890.32	...	...	...
Florida	8,315.87	.058	499.92	7,815.95
Georgia	51,417.23	.057	2,977.75	48,439.48
Illinois	1,363.99	.041	57.25	1,306.74
Kentucky	53,442.82	.042	2,395.00	51,047.82
Louisiana	10,327.33	...	...	...
Maryland	14,043.41	...	...	...
Mississippi	28,507.41	.042	1,200.00	27,307.41
Missouri	23,079.93	.167	3,869.78	19,210.15
New Mexico	2,252.50	...	...	...
North Carolina	55,772.87	.049	2,751.51	53,021.36
Oklahoma	10,368.75	...	...	...
South Carolina	52,297.81	.029	1,541.00	50,756.81
Tennessee	32,057.83	...	...	...
Texas	65,882.21	...	...	...
Virginia	77,975.37	.046	3,731.94	74,243.43

It will be seen that the board handled \$560,767.52, not including the amount raised for the debt, or the amount collected on Judson Centennial notes. Of this amount \$54,775.61 were used to meet home expenditures of every character, in-

## FRECKLES

### Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as the prescription ointment—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots. Simply get an ounce of ointment—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little at night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength ointment as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.



**Catch Fish.** Fish. Mch. Nodules and other farrowing animals in large numbers with the New Folding, Calvanic & Steel Wire Trap. It catches them like a fly-trap catches flies. It is in all sizes. Write for descriptive Price list, and true booklet on best bait ever discovered for attracting all kinds of fish. J. F. GREGORY, K-260, St. Louis, Mo.

cluding items authorized by the convention, interest, etc., and \$629,405.03 actually reached the foreign field.

Last year a substantial saving in expenses over the previous year was reported. We are glad to report a saving in expenses this year over last year of \$9,940.94. Upon the basis of this year's distribution of money 90.7 cents of every dollar given to foreign missions actually reached the foreign field, and 9.7 cents were required to meet all home expenditures.

	Collected	Per Cent	Deducted	Sent Board
Alabama	\$26,160.81	.042	\$1,100.00	\$25,060.81
Arkansas	13,144.90	.081	1,075.00	12,069.90
District Columbia	2,890.32	...	...	...
Florida	8,315.87	.058	499.92	7,815.95
Georgia	51,417.23	.057	2,977.75	48,439.48
Illinois	1,363.99	.041	57.25	1,306.74
Kentucky	53,442.82	.042	2,395.00	51,047.82
Louisiana	10,327.33	...	...	...
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South Carolina	52,297.81	.029	1,541.00	50,756.81
Tennessee	32,057.83	...	...	...
Texas	65,882.21	...	...	...
Virginia	77,975.37	.046	3,731.94	74,243.43

The number of our churches now total 458, with a membership of 147,161. The native contributions during 1916 were \$132,371. There were 6,347 baptisms. We have 307 foreign missionaries and 809 native workers, who conducted 474 schools

## CALOMEL SELDOM SOLD HERE NOW

Nasty drug salivates, makes you sick and you lose a day's work.

Every druggist in town — your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed a great falling off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place.

"Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tone is perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs 50 cents, and if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation, you have only to ask for your money back.

Dodson's Liver Tone is a pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe, or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition.

## NO BETTER INVESTMENT



And none that brings quicker results than money spent for a course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Typewriting in the **HATTIESBURG BUSINESS COLLEGE** Established in 1906 **Positions Secured Free** One of the South's Leading Schools of Business NO VACATION—ENTER ANY TIME J. P. PRESCOTT, President N. A. PRESCOTT, Vice-President HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI



of all grades, which had an enrollment of 12,930 students. Our 15 medical missionaries treated 67,556 patients.

#### Needs of the Work.

We submit, therefore, for consideration the fact that the Foreign Mission Board cannot successfully cope with the situation which is now on its hands and meet the exigencies of the work on the mission fields already entered if larger resources cannot be secured with which to operate. We would entreat the convention and the denomination to give this statement the most serious consideration. To fail to do so invites inevitable loss to the work or another debt on the board.

Not to speak of homes for the missionaries and buildings for churches and other matters of equipment, nor to attempt to tell the need for workers to enter into new and inviting territory, the following list of workers, which are imperatively needed at once to re-inforce and follow up the work already on our hands, will give an idea of how far beyond its resources are the needs of this great work. There is immediate need of 29 evangelistic families, 7 women evangelists, 4 doctors, 7 trained nurses, 20 school men, 15 school women, 3 kindergartners, 1 Sunday School training work, 1 building supervisor, 1 business manager. Counting two to a family where missionaries would probably be married, these make a total need of 147 men and women.

Twelve new missionaries have been appointed. Thirty-three are at home, and the same number have returned to their work. Six have died. Eleven have resigned.

Strength comes from well digested and thoroughly assimilated food. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the digestive organs, and thus builds up the strength. If you are getting "run down," begin taking Hood's at once. It gives nerve, mental and digestive strength.

Adv.

#### ORPHANAGE AND HIGH PRICES.

Dear Brethren, Sisters and Children:

Just a reminder to call your attention to the subject above. So far the high prices have affected us very little. We are fortunate enough to have corn for our bread and we killed meat enough to last up until now and for the next month or six weeks by using it sparingly. Foreseeing the high prices coming, I laid in a supply of flour, sugar and lard, but that will last us only about a month, and then we will begin to feel the effects of the high cost of living, and will need for our friends to remember us somewhat more liberally to make up for the high prices.

The high prices will be a benefit to those who have something to sell, even if they have to buy things, as the price that you get for your produce will help to meet the high prices that you must pay for your supplies; but those of us who have nothing to sell and yet have to buy are going to be the sufferers. I hope our friends will have this in mind and let our churches and Sunday Schools who contribute, contribute a little more. It may not be necessary for those individuals who are contributing regularly, to increase their contributions but I am sure it will

NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1917

**You Can  
Learn  
To  
Do This,  
This  
Summer**

enment  
Mill

**President Wilson  
Can Read This  
Story; Can You?**

*Handwritten shorthand text, likely a sample of President Wilson's shorthand.*

If you don't get what this means here is an everyday version:—

"The joint dinner of the New York State Shorthand Reporters' Association and the Society of Certified Shorthand Reporters was held last night at Mouquin's restaurant. The toastmaster said:—'We are gradually becoming great. For years we have labored in silence, unnoticed and unsung, but since it became known that President Wilson was not too proud to acknowledge himself a shorthand reporter our future prosperity, as well as that of the country under President Wilson, is secure.'"

For about a minute last night this article seemed about to be written by Willard B. Bottoms, holder of records, trophies and other things to indicate his speed at writing shorthand. He wrote:

OPEN

**YOU CAN—  
IF—**

you study at Draughton's. We use the latest Graham text. It makes the Graham system easy to learn; it has always been the easiest to write and the most certain to read. Ask for a specimen of President Wilson's Graham shorthand. We will send it free.

**Draughton's  
College,  
Montgomery, Ala.**

be an easy matter if the orphanage and its needs are put before them, to enlist others with you in your contributions. Many of our good friends are not even members of the church and they will give something to help the orphanage if the matter is presented to them.

I called the attention of my Hawthorn congregation to this fact and we increased our contribution nearly \$4.00. Suppose two or three hundred of our churches would do the same thing, laying the matter before your people each month. I feel sure that the people would cheerfully contribute liberally enough to abundantly take care of our children in the present crisis. Let all our readers talk for the orphanage and see if we cannot secure the funds necessary to meet our demands.

We have joined as zealously as we can in the effort to increase our production of foodstuff and we are also adhering to the strictest economy of that we have. We are anxious to do our full share in the matter of helping ourselves and then we are confidently trusting our friends to do the rest.

May the Lord abundantly bless the efforts of all of our people and so direct the affairs of the world that conditions may soon be again normal and peaceful.

Yours truly,  
J. R. CARTER.

#### WATER VALLEY ORDAINS PREACHER.

The Water Valley church recently called Brother W. A. Green to the assistant pastorate, and on Monday, the 14th, he was publicly set apart to the full work of the gospel ministry. Brethren W. J. Derrick, H. L. Johnson, J. R. Sumner and the pastor, A. A. Walker, composed the ordaining council. The hearts of all our people were made to rejoice in this service—for it is something new to Water Valley—having been a long, long time since the church ordained a preacher.

The pastor has in a measure "buried himself alive" for the past four years—but there is no occasion for regrets, since the good Lord has crowned our feeble efforts with such marked success. We feel now that it will be possible for us to get off the field now and then for a revival meeting—and hope to render worthy helpful service to other pastors where there is real need of hard work. If we can serve you, write us.

Our people—the very best in the Southland—sent both the pastor and wife to the convention. We are now in our fifth year, and the way grows brighter every day. We love our work; we love our dear people; we love the Lord and we love His cause, and we are determined, by His grace, to put forth even a stronger effort

in the field whereunto He has called us.

Your brother in the Lord Jesus,  
A. A. WALKER.

#### Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents. Adv.

#### PANAMA HATS HAND WOVEN

New Discovery Brings Costly Panama Within Reach of All.

New York, N. Y. (Special).—It is now proven that the stylish Panama up to now only worn by the best dressed people can now be sold for \$1.00. You don't have to be skeptical about the low price as it gives service like the \$5.00 and \$10.00 kind, but not so fine a weave, and by this new discovery of weave one can hardly tell the difference. A Panama gives a man or woman distinction, and at the same time comfort. Mr. Geo. J. Bungay, 28 South William Street, of New York City, is backing up his discovery by sending a real hand woven Panama, any size, trimmed blocked with silk band to any one for \$1.00 postpaid. Fitted with Russian leather sweat band, 25c extra. Furthermore, his policy is that if you are not entirely satisfied, he will return your money.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THIS PUBLICATION